

initiated idea, source says

Nixon Ex-Aide Colson Called Author of Deceptive GOP Ad

By John Hanrahan

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—Charles W. Colson, the former chief counsel to President Nixon, was the author of a newspaper advertisement which appeared to have been placed by a "group" in support of Nixon's re-election.

Colson, according to a source, attempted to get the ad placed in a newspaper in support of Nixon's re-election.

Colson, according to a source, attempted to get the ad placed in a newspaper in support of Nixon's re-election.

Colson, according to a source, attempted to get the ad placed in a newspaper in support of Nixon's re-election.

Colson, according to a source, attempted to get the ad placed in a newspaper in support of Nixon's re-election.

Colson, according to a source, attempted to get the ad placed in a newspaper in support of Nixon's re-election.

AO Again Cites GOP Fund for Violations of Vote Law

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—President Nixon's principal re-election committee formally cited today for a violation of the campaign finance reform act.

Colson, according to a source, attempted to get the ad placed in a newspaper in support of Nixon's re-election.

Colson, according to a source, attempted to get the ad placed in a newspaper in support of Nixon's re-election.

Colson, according to a source, attempted to get the ad placed in a newspaper in support of Nixon's re-election.

Colson, according to a source, attempted to get the ad placed in a newspaper in support of Nixon's re-election.

Colson, according to a source, attempted to get the ad placed in a newspaper in support of Nixon's re-election.

Colson, according to a source, attempted to get the ad placed in a newspaper in support of Nixon's re-election.

Colson, according to a source, attempted to get the ad placed in a newspaper in support of Nixon's re-election.

Colson, according to a source, attempted to get the ad placed in a newspaper in support of Nixon's re-election.

Colson, according to a source, attempted to get the ad placed in a newspaper in support of Nixon's re-election.

Colson, according to a source, attempted to get the ad placed in a newspaper in support of Nixon's re-election.

ment went on to ask: "Who can you believe?—The New York Times or the American people?"

Several sources have told The Post that there was nothing spontaneous about the ad and that all the signers were friends or relatives of members of the November Group whose signatures had been solicited.

Mr. Joanou had previously told The Post that the ad was paid for by 44 \$100 bills which were sent from the Nixon committee in Washington to New York.

Mr. Joanou insisted that every one whose name appeared in the advertisement intended to pay for or his share of the cost.

Mr. Joanou said that the money was paid out for the ads in our books," Mr. Joanou said.

Mr. Joanou said that the money was paid out for the ads in our books," Mr. Joanou said.

Mr. Joanou said that the money was paid out for the ads in our books," Mr. Joanou said.

Mr. Joanou said that the money was paid out for the ads in our books," Mr. Joanou said.

Mr. Joanou said that the money was paid out for the ads in our books," Mr. Joanou said.

Mr. Joanou said that the money was paid out for the ads in our books," Mr. Joanou said.

Mr. Joanou said that the money was paid out for the ads in our books," Mr. Joanou said.

Mr. Joanou said that the money was paid out for the ads in our books," Mr. Joanou said.

Mr. Joanou said that the money was paid out for the ads in our books," Mr. Joanou said.

Mr. Joanou said that the money was paid out for the ads in our books," Mr. Joanou said.

Mr. Joanou said that the money was paid out for the ads in our books," Mr. Joanou said.

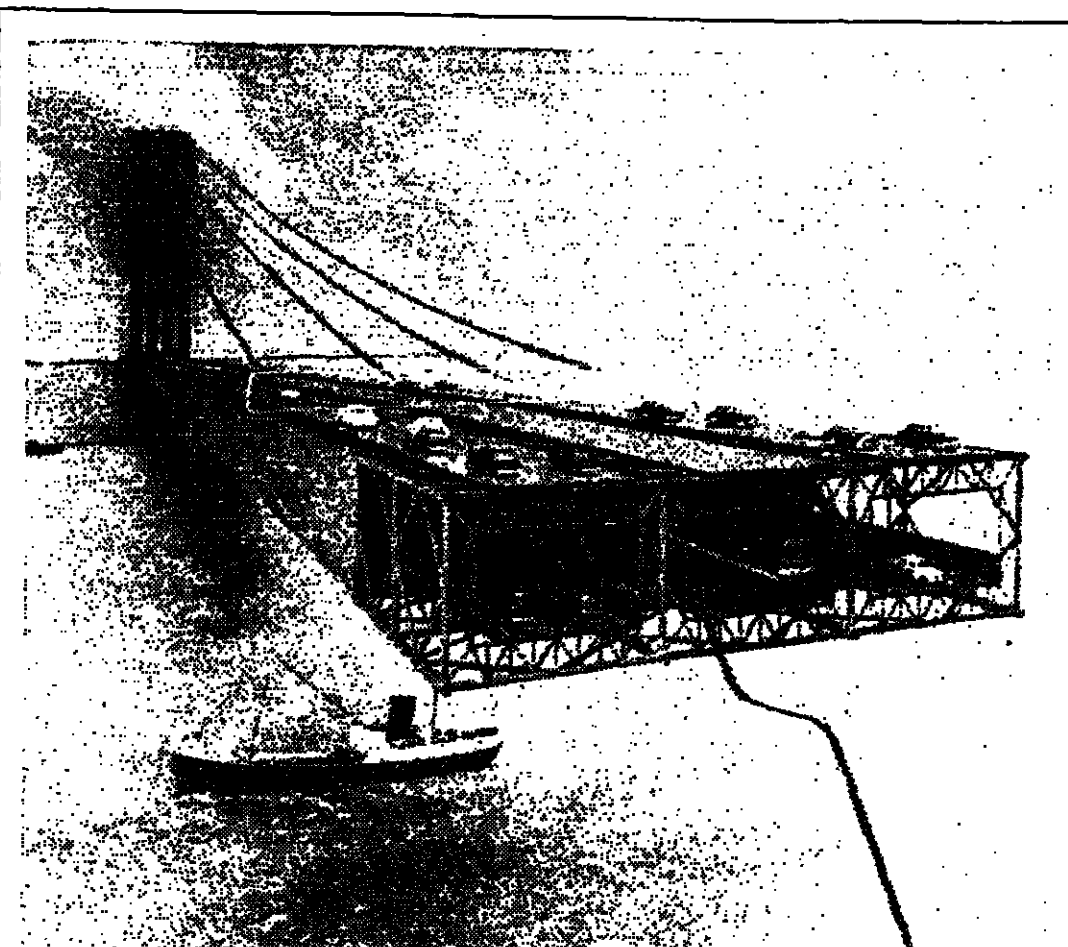
Mr. Joanou said that the money was paid out for the ads in our books," Mr. Joanou said.

Mr. Joanou said that the money was paid out for the ads in our books," Mr. Joanou said.

Mr. Joanou said that the money was paid out for the ads in our books," Mr. Joanou said.

Mr. Joanou said that the money was paid out for the ads in our books," Mr. Joanou said.

Mr. Joanou said that the money was paid out for the ads in our books," Mr. Joanou said.



British Steel Proposes Channel Bridge

LONDON, April 27 (AP)—

British Steel wants to build the longest bridge in the world, 25 miles across the English Channel.

The state-run corporation has a new design and is trying to convince the government that it makes more sense than the proposed Channel tunnel.

The two-tier bridge, in the outway model, above, would carry four highways of three lanes each and two railway

lines. Backers say it is more

flexible than the tunnel and will be able to handle increasing traffic.

The bridge, if built, could carry 10,000 vehicles an hour from Hythe, in England, to Wissant, France, 250 feet above the sea. It would have 24 spans, ranging from three-fourths of a mile to two miles long.

Backers estimate the bridge would cost \$4.5 billion. The

tunnel is supposed to cost less

than half that—\$2 billion. The tunnel, however, will be restricted to rail traffic, carrying road vehicles on special transporters.

Some pro-Europeans have suggested that eventually both a bridge and a tunnel may be needed. But the governments of Britain and France have yet to give final approval to the tunnel, the alternative they have favored to date.

COVENTRY, England, April 27 (Reuters).—A British cancer specialist today reported promising results from hospital trials in which patients with acute leukemia are given massive injections of irradiated cancer cells.

The technique, called immunotherapy, is designed to stimulate the body's defense mechanisms. Prof. Peter Alexander of London's Chester Beatty Research Institute told a British Medical Association conference here that a similar technique tried for the first time a few years ago failed, apparently because insufficient cells were used.

In the current trial, patients are injected with as many as 1 billion irradiated leukemia cells a week. In addition, they are given injections of a tuberculosis vaccine BCG (bacillus Calmette-Guérin).

"The results to date appear promising," Prof. Alexander said. Patients receiving the treatment were not only doing better than persons in the control group, who were receiving only chemotherapy (drug treatment), "but their actual length of survival is already significantly longer than that reported for any other treatment, including some of the extremely extensive forms of chemotherapy given in the United States," he said.

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 27 (UPI).—The Oklahoma Senate has approved a mandatory death penalty for convicted murderers. An amendment to permit live television coverage of executions was narrowly defeated.

The Senate voted 24-4 to execute all persons convicted of premeditated murder. The television amendment lost by a vote of 24 to 20. It would have required executions to be held in the jail courtyard of the county where the crime occurred with full coverage by newspapers, radio and television.

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 27 (UPI).—The Oklahoma Senate has approved a mandatory death penalty for convicted murderers. An amendment to permit live television coverage of executions was narrowly defeated.

The Senate voted 24-4 to execute all persons convicted of premeditated murder. The television amendment lost by a vote of 24 to 20. It would have required executions to be held in the jail courtyard of the county where the crime occurred with full coverage by newspapers, radio and television.

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 27 (UPI).—The Oklahoma Senate has approved a mandatory death penalty for convicted murderers. An amendment to permit live television coverage of executions was narrowly defeated.

The Senate voted 24-4 to execute all persons convicted of premeditated murder. The television amendment lost by a vote of 24 to 20. It would have required executions to be held in the jail courtyard of the county where the crime occurred with full coverage by newspapers, radio and television.

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 27 (UPI).—The Oklahoma Senate has approved a mandatory death penalty for convicted murderers. An amendment to permit live television coverage of executions was narrowly defeated.

The Senate voted 24-4 to execute all persons convicted of premeditated murder. The television amendment lost by a vote of 24 to 20. It would have required executions to be held in the jail courtyard of the county where the crime occurred with full coverage by newspapers, radio and television.

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 27 (UPI).—The Oklahoma Senate has approved a mandatory death penalty for convicted murderers. An amendment to permit live television coverage of executions was narrowly defeated.

The Senate voted 24-4 to execute all persons convicted of premeditated murder. The television amendment lost by a vote of 24 to 20. It would have required executions to be held in the jail courtyard of the county where the crime occurred with full coverage by newspapers, radio and television.

Nixon Makes Inspection of Flooded Area

Orders Disaster Aid; Rivers Still Rising

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—President Nixon made an aerial inspection today of flooded areas in the Mississippi River Valley, where about 25,000 persons have been left homeless and damage estimates have climbed to more than \$200 million.

Ten persons have lost their lives in the flooding along the Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois Rivers and their tributaries in seven states.

In some areas the highest flood levels in recorded history were expected to worsen after new rains last week fell on top of earlier heavy spring downpours. The Mississippi River at St. Louis reached 42.16 feet overnight and was rising. The previous record of 42 feet was set in 1925.

In Washington, Mr. Nixon declared flood-stricken regions of Illinois major disaster areas and moved to make federal aid available.

The help will consist primarily of temporary housing, unemployment assistance, low-interest loans, debris clearance and repairs to roads, bridges, dikes and levees.

Mr. Nixon flew over some of the flooded areas on the way to a ceremony at Meridian, Miss., honoring Sen. John C. Stennis, D-Miss.

The President and Mrs. Nixon joined Secretary of Defense Elliot L. Richardson in naming an education center for Navy enlistees in the senator's name, chairman of the Armed Services and Ethics Committees.

The crest, or highest flood level, of the Mississippi swept past Hannibal, Mo., during the night, but the saturated levees upriver at Quincy, Ill., remained in serious jeopardy, a spokesman for the U.S. Corps of Army Engineers said.

Army engineers at St. Louis estimated that if the river reaches its expected crest of 43.5 feet there tomorrow, \$136 million worth of damage will have been done in Missouri and Illinois alone.

Few More Inches
"A few more inches can mean a hell of a lot when you're talking about the Mississippi," a spokesman said.

To the south, the National Weather Service reported that no rain is expected in Louisiana or Mississippi through Sunday, but said there is a chance of showers on Monday or Tuesday.

The Arkansas River continued to fall yesterday, and the forecast called for fair weather, after 12 consecutive days of rain and flooding.

Long-term effects depend to a large extent on future rainfall. The Southern cotton crop will be dealt a severe blow if the rain does not stop before the mid-May planting season. Cotton prices already are rising.

3 Arabs Arrested After Explosives Found in Luggage
BEIRUT, April 27 (UPI).—Airport police arrested three Arabs today after explosives and timing devices were found in the baggage of two of them as they prepared to board an Air France plane for Paris, an Air France official said today.

"This forbidden material was found in their suitcases," the official said. "They were apparently transporting it, but there were no signs of any intention to blow up the plane. We understand they were fedayeen (members of Palestinian guerrilla organizations)."

Airport sources identified the men as Michel George Makhlouf and Sayf Al Hamdan, both Lebanese, and Avni Abou Khaled, a Palestinian. They said the two Lebanese were booked aboard the plane and the Palestinian merely accompanied them to the airport.

Since last fall, Mr. Bevan has reported to the administration building virtually every morning, signing in to indicate he is available to work. He said he has gone to schools for the blind, learned Braille and touch-typing and had his textbooks recorded on tape.

Mr. Bevan said he was always determined to remain a teacher, especially of sixth-graders, who he believes have more faith than their elders.

"Sixth grade is the last year you have to take a youngster before he passes the course in junior high school called Cynicism One," he said.

U.S. Study Reports Birth Pills Sharply Raise Risk of Stroke

BOSTON, April 27 (AP).—A two-year study by 12 major teaching hospitals strongly indicates that using oral contraceptives may lead to strokes in women of child-bearing age.

The study, published yesterday in the New England Journal of Medicine, was coordinated by Duke University Medical Center. The cooperative project is known as the Collaborative Group for the Study of Stroke in Young Women.

While there had been previous evidence connecting strokes and the use of oral contraceptives, the study offers the most conclusive and comprehensive data on the risks to date.

The study concluded that women using birth-control pills are at most 10 times more likely to suffer cerebral thrombosis than those who do not. Cerebral thrombosis is a stroke caused by an artery in the brain being blocked by a blood clot.

Twice as Great
Another increased stroke risk found in the study was that of cerebral hemorrhage, the rupture of a blood vessel in the brain. It was found to be twice as great in pill-users, although the researchers noted that some cerebral thromboses may have been mistakenly identified as cerebral hemorrhage.

The study of almost 1,300 women also noted that there was a disturbingly high association between smoking and stroke in women using the pill.

In an accompanying editorial in the journal, Dr. Martin P. Vessey, a British authority on birth-control pills, said the risks of pill-related strokes should be put into perspective.

Although the risk of a thrombotic-type stroke is found to be high in the study, Dr. Vessey said, "it must be remembered that the absolute risk to the individual woman is extremely small."

Dr. Vessey and other pill defenders have contended that the risks from pill side-effects are smaller than those from a normal pregnancy or an abortion. Other researchers sharply disagree with Dr. Vessey's risk estimates.

Vitamin B-6 Deficiency
LONDON, April 27 (UPI).—A team of doctors said today they believe they have found a cure for some women who suffer depression and loss of sexual appetite from taking birth-control pills.

The team from London's St. Mary's Hospital, reported in the medical journal Lancet, that they found a deficiency of vitamin B-6 in half the women of a group using the pill and who suffered the symptoms.

Most of the United States will set the clock ahead at 2 a.m. Sunday as daylight saving time goes into effect for all but two states and parts of two others.

Reaction from the health groups ranged from a terse "no comment" from medical insurance

One Person Hurt In New Shooting At Wounded Knee

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D., April 27 (AP).—One person in this besieged village was wounded today in a heavy exchange of gunfire between militant Indians and federal marshals, federal authorities said.

The victim was taken by government helicopter to a Rapid City hospital at the request of leaders of the American Indian Movement, said Tom Oxendine, communications director for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The victim's name and condition were not made public.

Mr. Oxendine said a two-hour exchange of fire between forces occupying Wounded Knee and federal officers ended when word of the injury was relayed from the village to the government position.

Mr. Oxendine also said the two sides exchanged gunfire last night and early today. He said the earlier exchange lasted about 10 p.m. last night and lasted four hours. Mr. Oxendine said there was a temporary cease-fire early today after Wayne Colburn, head of the U.S. Marshal Service, ordered federal officers to hold their fire. The shooting resumed again this morning, he said. There were no injuries among federal officers.

Jehovah's Witnesses Are Banned by Kenya
NAIROBI, April 27 (Reuters).—Kenya has banned the Jehovah's Witnesses as dangerous to the good government of the country. Six other sects and societies also were prohibited.

Earlier this month, Daniel Arap Moi, the vice-president and minister of home affairs, said that freedom of worship was enshrined in the Kenyan Constitution. But "there is no room in Kenya for those who create panic in the country under the pretext of religion," he said.

Hawaii Tremors Wane 8 Injured

LO, Hawaii, April 27 (AP).—earthquake which shook Hawaiian island chain yesterday did moderate damage to houses in Hilo, the state's largest city. Police said 8 persons were injured, but deaths were reported.

A tremor's epicenter was 6 to 10 miles north of a seacoast town of 35,000 people at a depth of about 25 miles, said Bob Shanks, chief of State Civil Defense Agency on Oahu.

Scientists at the U.S. Geological Survey at Volcanoes National Park said the quake registered 6.0 on the Richter Scale. It lasted 15 minutes, beginning at 10:26 a.m. local time.

It was the third quake to shake Hilo area during the last days. No damage or injuries reported after earthquakes May and Tuesday.

Commissioner Kenneth R. Harkin said that, when Donald W. Morrison discovered the money, "he did so as an agent of the United States." Mr. Morrison has 30 days to file an exception to the recommendation for a further hearing.

Mr. Morrison, now a Georgia highway department employee, said notes he found the money in 1962 in a tin can in a cave in the Vink Thau Mountain. He said he never saw the money again after turning it over to his squad leader.

Ex-GI Balked in Claim To Cache of \$150,000

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—A claims commissioner yesterday recommended against allowing a former U.S. soldier to keep the \$150,000 he found in a Vietnam cave while on a patrol in 1968.

The SEC has charged Vesco with a huge securities fraud. The SEC said Vesco, who returned to the United States in 1968, had obtained an additional \$50,000 that he had contributed later.

The Justice Department had no immediate comment on the GAO criticism.

Commissioner Kenneth R. Harkin said that, when Donald W. Morrison discovered the money, "he did so as an agent of the United States." Mr. Morrison has 30 days to file an exception to the recommendation for a further hearing.

Mr. Morrison, now a Georgia highway department employee, said notes he found the money in 1962 in a tin can in a cave in the Vink Thau Mountain. He said he never saw the money again after turning it over to his squad leader.

Commissioner Kenneth R. Harkin said that, when Donald W. Morrison discovered the money, "he did so as an agent of the United States." Mr. Morrison has 30 days to file an exception to the recommendation for a further hearing.

2-Headed Baby Lives 5 Days

BUENOS AIRES, April 27 (AP).—A baby boy, born five days ago with two well-formed and responsive heads joined to a single body, died today in a private clinic here.

The infant was delivered by Caesarean section Monday in the northern city of Tucuman and brought here yesterday in an effort to maintain the life of "a unique case," according to Dr. Raul J. Schwan who performed the operation.

The parents were not identified. The mother is a school teacher and the father a part-time soccer referee and employee in a Tucuman shop. They are the parents of a normal three-year-old daughter, sources reported.

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI).—Bruce C. Bevan sat in his apartment and traded jokes about his blindness with a 14-year-old friend.

"You could always sell pencils," said Paul Hallick, a chubby youngster who had dropped by to visit his former sixth-grade teacher.

The dark humor between friends underscored what has become a controversial battle in this city up the Hudson River from New York.

With the New York State United Teachers and Mr. Bevan on one side and the Poughkeepsie Board of Education on the other, the dispute has revolved around one question: can a blind man teach sixth-grade youngsters who can see?

Mr. Bevan, 39, who taught from 1962 until June, 1970, when he began to lose his sight because of a chronic diabetic condition, declares emphatically that he can. He says that the objections to his return to the classroom come from a "paranoid" board of education and that children are "far more flexible. They're far more willing to take you as you are."

Death Penalty Voted By Oklahoma Senate

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 27 (UPI).—The Oklahoma Senate has approved a mandatory death penalty for convicted murderers. An amendment to permit live television coverage of executions was narrowly defeated.

The Senate voted 24-4 to execute all persons convicted of premeditated murder. The television amendment lost by a vote of 24 to 20. It would have required executions to be held in the jail courtyard of the county where the crime occurred with full coverage by newspapers, radio and television.

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 27 (UPI).—The Oklahoma Senate has approved a mandatory death penalty for convicted murderers. An amendment to permit live television coverage of executions was narrowly defeated.

The Senate voted 24-4 to execute all persons convicted of premeditated murder. The television amendment lost by a vote of 24 to 20. It would have required executions to be held in the jail courtyard of the county where the crime occurred with full coverage by newspapers, radio and television.

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 27 (UPI).—The Oklahoma Senate has approved a mandatory death penalty for convicted murderers. An amendment to permit live television coverage of executions was narrowly defeated.

The Senate voted 24-4 to execute all persons convicted of premeditated murder. The television amendment lost by a vote of 24 to 20. It would have required executions to be held in the jail courtyard of the county where the crime occurred with full coverage by newspapers, radio and television.

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 27 (UPI).—The Oklahoma Senate has approved a mandatory death penalty for convicted murderers. An amendment to permit live television coverage of executions was narrowly defeated.

The Senate voted 24-4 to execute all persons convicted of premeditated murder. The television amendment lost by a vote of 24 to 20. It would have required executions to be held in the jail courtyard of the county where the crime occurred with full coverage by newspapers, radio and television.

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 27 (UPI).—The Oklahoma Senate has approved a mandatory death penalty for convicted murderers. An amendment to permit live television coverage of executions was narrowly defeated.

School Board Asks Resignation

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 27 (UPI).—The Oklahoma Senate has approved a mandatory death penalty for convicted murderers. An amendment to permit live television coverage of executions was narrowly defeated.

The Senate voted 24-4 to execute all persons convicted of premeditated murder. The television amendment lost by a vote of 24 to 20. It would have required executions to be held in the jail courtyard of the county where the crime occurred with full coverage by newspapers, radio and television.

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 27 (UPI).—The Oklahoma Senate has approved a mandatory death penalty for convicted murderers. An amendment to permit live television coverage of executions was narrowly defeated.

The Senate voted 24-4 to execute all persons convicted of premeditated murder. The television amendment lost by a vote of 24 to 20. It would have required executions to be held in the jail courtyard of the county where the crime occurred with full coverage by newspapers, radio and television.

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 27 (UPI).—The Oklahoma Senate has approved a mandatory death penalty for convicted murderers. An amendment to permit live television coverage of executions was narrowly defeated.

The Senate voted 24-4 to execute all persons convicted of premeditated murder. The television amendment lost by a vote of 24 to 20. It would have required executions to be held in the jail courtyard of the county where the crime occurred with full coverage by newspapers, radio and television.

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 27 (UPI).—The Oklahoma Senate has approved a mandatory death penalty for convicted murderers. An amendment to permit live television coverage of executions was narrowly defeated.

The Senate voted 24-4 to execute all persons convicted of premeditated murder. The television amendment lost by a vote of 24 to 20. It would have required executions to be held in the jail courtyard of the county where the crime occurred with full coverage by newspapers, radio and television.

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 27 (UPI).—The Oklahoma Senate has approved a mandatory death penalty for convicted murderers. An amendment to permit live television coverage of executions was narrowly defeated.

N.Y. Teacher Battles to Retain Job Despite His Blindness

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., April 27 (AP).—Bruce C. Bevan sat in his apartment and traded jokes about his blindness with a 14-year-old friend.

"You could always sell pencils," said Paul Hallick, a chubby youngster who had dropped by to visit his former sixth-grade teacher.

The dark humor between friends underscored what has become a controversial battle in this city up the Hudson River from New York.

With the New York State United Teachers and Mr. Bevan on one side and the Poughkeepsie Board of Education on the other, the dispute has revolved around one question: can a blind man teach sixth-grade youngsters who can see?

Mr. Bevan, 39, who taught from 1962 until June, 1970, when he began to lose his sight because of a chronic diabetic condition, declares emphatically that he can. He says that the objections to his return to the classroom come from a "paranoid" board of education and that children are "far more flexible. They're far more willing to take you as you are."

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—A claims commissioner yesterday recommended against allowing a former U.S. soldier to keep the \$150,000 he found in a Vietnam cave while on a patrol in 1968.

The SEC has charged Vesco with a huge securities fraud. The SEC said Vesco, who returned to the United States in 1968, had obtained an additional \$50,000 that he had contributed later.

The Justice Department had no immediate comment on the GAO criticism.

Commissioner Kenneth R. Harkin said that, when Donald W. Morrison discovered the money, "he did so as an agent of the United States." Mr. Morrison has 30 days to file an exception to the recommendation for a further hearing.

3 Lucky Stars

will bring you THE GOLDEN 58 MILLION D-MARKS Schedule from South Germany! Out of 235,000 tickets, numbers 125,000 will win over 58 MILLION D-MARKS One day every month 1000 numbers win 1000 D-MARKS THE BIG PRIZE OF THE WEEK wins for three! SUPER PRIZES OF DM 200,000 DM 300,000 DM 500,000 up to DM 1,000,000!!! TAX FREE! and every ticket number preceding and following the big prize of the week wins DM 777.77!

53. SÜDDEUTSCHE KLASSENLOTTERIE The three star Lottery!

LOTTERIE FREUNDEL P.O. Box 700 230 D-6 Frankfurt/Main 70 West Germany Please send info to:

HT 28

A Hopeful Move in South Asia

A major advance in relations on the South Asian subcontinent is promised by the proposal of India and Bangladesh to return the 90,000 Pakistani POWs held for the last 16 months, if Pakistan will 1) release some 200,000 Bengali civilians stranded since the 1971 war and 2) in a kind of exchange, accept back some 200,000 Biharis, who have been interned in Bangladesh but do not wish to stay there. By this one stroke, three important groups, each posing a political knot as well as a humanitarian issue, could start their lives anew. What makes the deal considerably more palatable for Pakistan is that Bangladesh no longer demands Pakistani recognition as a condition of POW return. Bangladesh still threatens to retain up to 200 POWs to try as war criminals, but since trials would ensure Bangladesh—a major political damage, one hopes that Sheikh Mujib will find a way around them. Besides, Pakistan could hold counter-trials of Bengalis.

To outsiders, it may seem odd, not to say distasteful, that problems can be solved by official decisions to move large communities of people from one country to another. But large-scale transfers of people have been a feature of political life in the subcontinent

at least since India and Pakistan were born as modern states a quarter-century ago. Moreover, many Americans tend to forget how immense was the movement of people from one country to another in Europe after World War II. The Soviet Union alone, for instance, physically expelled some 10 million people from areas conquered by the Red Army; no one now challenges that astonishing act. The one conspicuous postwar exception to the notion of resolving political issues by moving people around the map is the Mideast, where the claim of some Palestinians to return to their former homes in what now is Israel is still part of the politics of the region.

In the current case of the subcontinent, the three groups of people who would be moved (one composed of military prisoners, two of civilian internees) wish to move. This is what makes the new Indian proposal seemingly such a natural. It was only last July that India and Pakistan agreed, at Simla, to work for "an end to the conflict and confrontation that have hitherto marred relations." Not without strain, they have since moved a significant distance toward their goal—not by American prodding, it might be noted, but in response to their own sense of what is necessary and right.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Karamanlis Solution'

The bell may not yet be tolling for Greece's military rulers but they now unquestionably face the broadest, most united and most determined opposition they have encountered in the six years since their seizure of power. What makes the current threat far more formidable than any previous anti-junta effort is its positive element: The coalescing of a wide spectrum of Greek leaders behind the "Karamanlis solution," intended to offer the country safe passage back to constitutional democracy.

Constantine Karamanlis, Greece's ablest premier of the postwar era, moved things forward dramatically this week with his demand that the Athens regime "call back the king, who is the symbol of legitimacy, and hand over power to an experienced and strong government." The regime reacted in panic by confiscating copies of the Athens newspapers that carried the Karamanlis statement and by getting its hand-picked magistrates to rule that publication of it was "an act of subversion."

The "Karamanlis solution" calls for the return of King Constantine from exile in

Rome and the formation of a broadly based transitional government under Mr. Karamanlis to prepare Greece's return to a democratic system. Pushing this strategy are not only Mr. Karamanlis's conservative National Radical Union but the most prominent leaders in Greece of its long-time opponent, the Center Union, founded by the late George Papandreu.

It will obviously take more than exhortation from Paris to persuade Premier Papandreu and his colleagues to step out. In that connection, it is significant that a demand similar to that of Mr. Karamanlis was made by four retired generals who have held the highest positions in the army. Since none had ever previously criticized the regime, their clear meaning was that they are ready to back the "Karamanlis solution."

Only one thing is required or expected of the United States in this evolving situation: to make plain that Washington will not prop up the ruling colonels by opposing the "Karamanlis solution" or any other strategy worked out by Greece's democratic forces to rid their country of a sordid dictatorship.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

New Atlantic Charter Bid

The revival of the Atlantic alliance, which Henry Kissinger proposes, consists chiefly of asking Europeans to assume a heavier share of the alliance's burdens. But this is the first time that such an authorized voice—with all the weight given it by American power—speaks in such an overbearing manner. Mr. Kissinger, speaking explicitly in President Nixon's name, is not making just an observation or expressing a pious wish. . . . All right, the United States will continue to support European unity, but this requires "concessions" because the United States is likely to suffer (commercially) from this unity. All right, the United States will maintain its forces in Europe. . . . Secretary of State Rogers has also just emphasized this pledge—but Europeans will have to pay "a fair share" for the common defense. All right, the United States won't "consciously" injure the interests of its friends in Europe and Asia—which should indeed go without saying—but it asks them in exchange "to take American interests seriously." European contribution to the East-West dialogue is welcome, but this gracious condescension confirms that Washington intends to keep this dialogue under its own control.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

Mr. Kissinger extolled the principle of consultations among the Western governments. This is the point in his speech that will get the most favorable reaction in Europe and Japan. But it is also the least precise point, which is a sweeping idea, not a major element of the new Atlantic Charter he roughly outlined. For the rest, Washington is requesting from the Europeans commercial and financial concessions in exchange for the continued military protection which it wishes to maintain without having to pay for it. Mr. Kissinger's speech is intended to show

that Europe actually remains one of the prime concerns of the American government, but this interest is what the cat has for the mouse. Europeans are afraid of this stifling solicitude, shown somewhat belatedly and at the very moment when Mr. Nixon sees his personal position undermined by the Watergate affair. . . .

—From *Combat* (Paris).

Views of Watergate

The Watergate affair . . . has now become a national scandal. Under the circumstances, the only way out for Nixon is to separate himself from his aides implicated in the affair. It is perhaps not accidental that he chose this very moment to make known his vast project to revitalize the Atlantic alliance. In so doing, he is recalling that, beyond down-to-earth contingencies his real domain is that of big politics, in which he won unquestionable success in Peking and Moscow, pending what he himself called "the year of Europe."

—From *Les Echos* (Paris).

Common Market Problems

Settling down in the newly enlarged European community is not proving easy. It was always anticipated that a long period of adjustment would be required, partly because of the sheer magnitude of the task of bringing in three new countries, partly because the community has so many urgent commitments on its plate. An example is the protracted negotiations on agricultural prices, which has already produced a crop of late-night sessions and several sharp clashes of interest. This is an integral part of the process of shaking down, and if the nine succeed in surmounting their differences over farm prices, it will be a victory for the community as a whole.

—From *The Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 28, 1898

HAVANA—The first shots were exchanged during last night between warships of the rival fleets. An American battleship, the *Cummings*, advancing towards Cardenas, opened fire upon the Spanish gunboat *Lifera*. The American vessel fired 11 times, and the Spaniards answered shot-for-shot. At the end of that time, the American boat drew away apparently damaged, but not seriously disabled. The Spanish boat had her funnel smashed, but otherwise was in good shape. There were no casualties on either side.

Fifty Years Ago

April 23, 1923

WASHINGTON—President Harding's contention that it is possible for the United States to adhere to the International Court of Justice and still continue to oppose the League of Nations is impossible according to Senator Borah. The Western leader points out that the World Court is created, maintained and preserved by the League of Nations and that the United States as a member of the Court would have to defend the League to preserve the Court. He says that any other view is utterly impossible.



Nothing Fails Like Success

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The most visionary initiative ever undertaken by U.S. foreign policy originated after World War II with the Marshall Plan, developed into massive reconstruction of West Europe and East Asia, and produced a global security network based on American pledges to fight, if necessary, to keep the peace.

This was a remarkable achievement, above all for a nation suddenly projected into superpower responsibilities even before it had shed the psychological vestments of isolationism. Fundamental aspirations of the United States, at first but dimly perceived, were on the whole well satisfied.

Old enemies and older friends were restored to economic health and political sanity. New adversaries were discouraged from any temptation to extend their power while chaos was eliminated from bordering areas.

Expensive Enterprise

This was an expensive enterprise but it was far from being solely altruistic. American interests were served by assuring stability in areas where immense U.S. trade and investment markets were mushrooming. And when Washington accepted the former British responsibility for protecting Greece and Turkey, this produced a U.S. naval presence in the Mediterranean which served to express American concern with the Middle East.

Postwar policy was thus based upon hard-headed realism even if inspired by sentimental dreams and the United States discovered quickly that national interests were more durable than international friendships.

Therefore Washington never hesitated in discerning dangers to stability if the ideological dynamism of its former allies, Russia and China, were not discouraged. This inspired the Marshall plan of postwar reconstruction that featured U.S. policy during the 1950s.

Moreover, our most intimate friends soon found that while they were being far from neglected by their great ally, neither were their recent enemies. It soon became plain that both West Germany and Japan would have to play critically important roles.

Secretary of State Marshall's

initially vague program was sowed on fruitful ground at an opportune moment. The United States, with a nuclear monopoly and unrivaled wealth, was by far the greatest single power. And its shrewd partners, led by Britain, saw that not only economic prosperity but military security could be developed from the secretary's ideas.

Looking back on the quarter century during which the consequent policy edifice dominated the global scene, one can easily discern its consequences. Although little wars persisted, major wars and the danger of holocaust were avoided. West Europe and Japan recuperated.

And the vision of federation which infects most U.S. diplomatic thinking gained momentum through the Common Market and a growing European NATO contribution.

Yet for years it has been evident the cycle was drawing to an end. The nightmare of a monolithic Communist bloc was replaced by polycentrism. Meanwhile, the United States found there was a limit to even its untold wealth. Gen. de Gaulle was the first of many Europeans to protest against the almighty dollar and the unhealthy export of American capital to buy up foreign enterprises. The atomic monopoly was broken and the power balance became successively bipolar, then pentagonal.

Japan, shielded by American strength, was able to spend a minimum on defense and thus assisted to economic superpower status. This has led it logically to strike out for the first time since 1945 on an independent diplomatic line differing from Washington.

West Europe contributes some 50 percent more to NATO than the United States. But despite the enlarged Common Market, it has not moved perceptibly toward federation or a unified central government that could undertake its own regional defense.

Security Issues

Both Europe and Japan thus must still depend on the United States more than Washington wishes or Americans care to pay for. For this reason it is evident, no matter what initial reactions to Henry Kissinger's speech may proclaim, that economic and commercial realities

will have to be linked to the equal reality of security precautions in the negotiations President Nixon hopes to start.

No country is going to be influenced by international altruism alone in forthcoming talks but by national interests shaped according to present world patterns. The era of Gen. Marshall's brave new world is over.

It succeeded in attaining major goals but where it failed—especially in West Europe and Japan—it failed dramatically. What has to be negotiated now is the cost and shape of a new system at a time when, thanks to the success of previous U.S. policy, there is no longer any fire-breathing enemy frightening the free world to unite.

Agnew on 'Advocacy Journalism'

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—In a thoughtful Harding College speech on "the responsibilities of the news media in a free society," Vice President Agnew argued, as his central proposition, that "it is advocacy journalism more than any other factor that has caused the current ill-feeling between government officials and the opinion-making media."

That is a view that is worth examining, not only because of its source but because of its import for the future course of the Nixon administration.

A few more quotes are needed to understand exactly what the Vice-President is saying. He defines "opinion-making media" as those with "more than local impact—the large newspapers and magazines which cover the nation and the world with their own personnel, the networks, the wire services."

"The opinion-making media," Agnew says, are "a formidable social force in our society," and their "awareness of this power has caused them to reinterpret their role."

"Once journalists believed their job was to report as much as possible of what happened," he says. "Today, the view increasingly seems to be that the media should control the public reaction to what happened."

This fixed view, Agnew says, is the essence of advocacy journalism. Advocacy journalism, he contends, "makes him [the reporter] a spokesman for his point of view, and 'in recent years, many of these views have tended to be anti-government.'"

'Unfair Slanting'

It is because they are engaged in selling the public an "anti-government" viewpoint that these reporters "do not trust the government to be fair to them" and tend to cry "repression" whenever "government officials defend themselves from what they consider unfair slanting of news stories."

That is the Agnew argument, in barebones. How valid is it? First, it's obvious there are some journalists who espouse and practice the doctrine of "advocacy journalism" which the Vice-President describes.

But those newsmen who "ferret out and publicize principally those facts which support their own point of view" don't usually get or hold jobs on wire services, networks, or large newspapers.

Most of the "advocacy journalists," are on magazines of opinion or "underground" papers. It is not their work that has caused

Questions on Watergate The Decay of Decency

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The capital is still buzzing with rumors about who is to blame for the Watergate fiasco, and who will take over after the inevitable housecleaning, but the main question still is not who was to blame but what was to blame.

"The ordinary politician," Walter Lippmann wrote long ago, "has a very low estimate of human nature. In his daily life he comes into contact chiefly with persons who want to get something or avoid something."

"Beyond this circle of seekers after privileges, individuals and organized minorities, he is aware of a large, unorganized, indifferent mass of citizens who ask nothing in particular and rarely complain."

"The politician comes after a while to think that the art of politics is to satisfy the seekers after favors and to mollify the inchoate mass with noble sentiments and patriotic phrases. In easy times the politician is probably about right."

"But in really hard times, the rules of the game are altered. The inchoate mass begins to stir. It becomes potent and when it stirs, it strikes with incredible emphasis."

Drifted Into Mess

This is not a bad description of how President Nixon drifted into this mess, and what is happening. There is very little trust in the Nixon administration now because the President trusted few men and women of the few whom he trusted. He took the people and the institutions of the Congress for granted, concentrated on raising funds and devising schemes for his own re-election with the help of the "seekers after privilege," and in the end, the intrigues and machinations of little men entangled him and the presidency in the present crisis.

The decay of decency has been apparent here for a long time. Nixon did not invent the corruption of the age, but he has been contemptuous of dissent, arrogant with Congress, certain in his own mind that he was right, and confident that he and his isolated staff could dominate the affairs of the nation.

The explanation of all these dirty political tricks is said to be that he was violently opposed by a coalition of anti-war forces, some of whom had vowed to oppose his policies by violence if necessary. There was, of course, something to this.

His predecessor had been driven out of office largely by the anti-Vietnam demonstrators. Efforts had been made to disrupt the normal functions of the federal government, even to shut it down.

Maybe this explains the decay of decency. When you try to get to the root of what went wrong here, you find a kind of moral blindness in the actions of the men who planned and condoned the Watergate, and encouraged or tolerated the secretive and poisonous atmosphere in which it flourished.

This will not be corrected merely by getting rid of the little men who have been dealing with the big issues of the time. The President will have to revive an atmosphere in which men in administration politics, instead of having it endorsed for them by the Vice-President,

But the irony of this was that by the time the Watergate conspiracy was put together, the steam had already gone out of the militants, the country had turned against the demonstrators, and the Democratic party was in disarray.

Nevertheless, this mood of suspicion remained and was nourished by a staff that felt it could justify almost any means to serve what it regarded as the President's noble ends and assure his re-election against the threat of McGovern's "radical" program.

So, at least, goes the Republican alibi. It rests on the assumption that the success of the President was equivalent to the prosperity and even the security of the Republic, and if this required raising illegal campaign funds, or discharging half-truths, subterfuges, hollow promises, misleading slogans, or even waging war without constitutional explanation, well, it was all in a good cause.

Even now, what troubles many of the men close to the President is not that they were wrong but that they were caught. There is still the bitterest resentment for the administration about the daily disclosures of malfeasance and misfeasance, and as yet no suggestion from the top about how to correct what went wrong.

When the Vice-President of the United States feels obliged to make a public statement that he has "full confidence in the integrity of the President of the United States," it is obvious that something very serious has happened to American political life.

A few years ago, this would have been inconceivable. What would have happened during President Eisenhower's crisis with Joe McCarthy, if Vice-President Nixon had called in the television cameras to proclaim that he had confidence in the President's "integrity"? The word "integrity" would have been tossed him over the Washington Monument.

Moral Blindness

Maybe this explains the decay of decency. When you try to get to the root of what went wrong here, you find a kind of moral blindness in the actions of the men who planned and condoned the Watergate, and encouraged or tolerated the secretive and poisonous atmosphere in which it flourished.

This will not be corrected merely by getting rid of the little men who have been dealing with the big issues of the time. The President will have to revive an atmosphere in which men in administration politics, instead of having it endorsed for them by the Vice-President,

the serious disputes between the administration and the press in the past four years.

Those disputes—the battle over the publication of the Pentagon papers, the months of controversy over the Watergate story—centered on the probing of some very hard-nosed reporters into the actions and decisions of some very important government officials. Those reporters are not a new breed, but a very old-fashioned, classic type in American journalism.

I was not involved in reporting either of these stories, but I know the men who were. They don't spend much time worrying about whether the government is being "fair to them." They know—as Mr. Agnew and many of his colleagues in the administration apparently still do not understand—the there is and should be a built-in conflict between the press and the government, no matter which party or which individual is in office.

That conflict results from the inevitable desire of men in power to conduct their business under maximum conditions of privacy. They rationalize this desire—and, again, I speak of all administrations—as being necessary to orderly decision-making, or to preserve the President's options or some other worthy goal.

But the penchant for secrecy can also be used—and has been, throughout our history—to conceal illegal activities and horrendous mistakes of judgment. It can be used to deny the public the information it needs to participate in democratic decision-making.

It is the last point that is most crucial in Mr. Agnew's analysis, and most important for the Nixon administration to grasp, as

the time for restating the White House approaches.

Reporters do not "go after" stories in order to prove preconceived conclusions; they seek to lay out for public view those actions and decisions by government officials which have the most serious consequences, in order that the public can evaluate what is being done in its name.

Publication of the "Pentagon papers" was no plot to embarrass the Nixon administration. It was an effort to let the American people examine, however belatedly, the chain of decisions and events by which we entered the longest war in our history.

For Public Inspection

There was no reason to think—at the time of publication or since—that it would hurt the Nixon administration politically. It was equally ludicrous to suggest—as many administration officials did for months—that pursuit of the Watergate story was motivated by an effort to damage Mr. Nixon or help George McGovern. It was, rather, an effort to lay out to the public, for its inspection, a pattern of activities that from the first looked suspicious and now appear to have been highly improper and illegal.

In this case and in many others it has turned out that the President himself would have been well served if he had headed the reporting—rather than trying to discredit it.

As the Nixon administration regroups, one can hope that its officials would now recognize the legitimacy and, indeed, the essentiality of the "opinion-making media" curse which an unjust God has inflicted on this particular, noble government of ours.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman John Hay Whitney	Co-Chairman Katharine Graham
Editor Murray M. Weiss	Managing Editor George W. Bates
President Robert T. MacDonald	Assistant Managing Editor Ray Terrell

International Herald Tribune S.A., capital de 12,000,000 F.
15, rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris, Cedex 02, France
Tel.: 33-1-2369.3000. Telex: 320000. Cable: HERALD PARIS
© 1973 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Accords End Major Japan Rail Strikes

Workers Win Raises, Fight-to-Strike Study

TOKYO, April 27 (UPI).—Workers of Japan's National Railways today ended off a nationwide strike after winning a large wage increase and government concessions on their demands for the right to strike.

The announcement of the settlement was made through the office of Chief Cabinet Secretary Sumiko Nishikawa after a meeting of cabinet ministers and union leaders.

They were the last to give in to private railroad workers, bus and taxi drivers had accepted new wage offers and returned to work earlier in the day.

The worst transport strike in Japanese history lasted about half as long as the last one, which was originally scheduled for 49 hours but ended after 31 million workers around the country.

The walkout ended in a face-saving gesture. The government agreed not to punish the strikers, who are forbidden to walk off their jobs, and to study the workers' demands for full rights to strike after a mediation board fully weighed the issue.

The transport workers were led in their walkouts by harbor workers, telephone and telegraph workers, post office employees, pit staffs, teachers and government office workers.

The nationwide strike, the country's worst, launched a 72-hour Shunto—spring labor offensive—for higher wages, more pay raises and, in the case of workers for the National Railways, recognition of their right to strike.

There were no major incidents in the first six hours of the labor on, but the streets of the city's big cities were almost empty as many businesses, including department stores, closed their doors.

Mr. Alec says U.K. Welcomes Kissinger's New Charter Idea

LONDON, April 27 (Reuters).—Sir Alec welcomed the theme of the recent speech by Henry A. Kissinger, national security adviser to President Nixon, on the need for continued cooperation between the United States and Europe.

Foreign Secretary Sir Alec said in his first public speech since Mr. Kissinger's speech that he also agreed with his argument that the heart of this cooperation must be to include Japan and the United States.

Mr. Kissinger said that in every area there should be the incentive to work for agreed goals. "Dr. Kissinger has a clear resolve of the United States government to follow this approach and to concentrate its political will to this end. We are equally resolved, and we are ready to play our part in discussions at the highest level to preserve the harmony of the West."

Stating that there would be difficulties in transatlantic relations, Sir Alec said that as a first step it was essential to get differences out in the open. Areas of possible conflict need to be identified and analyzed and solutions sought before a confrontation can develop.

Against Enlargement **COPENHAGEN, April 27 (UPI).**—Denmark is against an enlargement of the NATO area and not prepared to assume new commitments, Foreign Minister Knud B. Andersen said today.

Mr. Andersen opened the foreign policy debate in the Folketing and devoted a major part of his address to the new Atlantic charter outlined by Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Andersen said Mr. Kissinger's address on Europe must be seen as a significant American opening move.

"It is a presentation of ideas with no concrete proposals. It is not the idea as far as I understand to alter the treaty by enlarging its geographical area of membership. Japan is mentioned as an important factor in the economic society of the future and there is a good deal of sense in that."

"For me, there is no doubt that Denmark is not the only member against any change of the treaty, which would mean an extension of the area and might mean Denmark could be drawn into conflicts outside this area."

French Reds Object **PARIS, April 27 (Reuters).**—The French Communist party today denounced the U.S. proposals for a new Atlantic charter as a plan to form an imperialist "superbloc."

The proposals are "a threat of the utmost gravity for the independence of France, for the construction of a democratic Europe and for the aspirations toward socialism of the popular masses," it said.

The French party's ideological line is traditionally close to Moscow's.

The party's statement, which called on Frenchmen to prevent the proposals being put into effect, was published in the Communist newspaper L'Humanité under the headline: "No to the Nixon Plan to Divide the World."

Relations Main Theme **BONN, April 27.**—Chancellor Willy Brandt said today that U.S.-European relations will be the "main theme" of his discussions with President Nixon and other American politicians and officials in Washington next week.

"I have great interest in this point in an exchange of views," Mr. Brandt said in a talk with American journalists here. "Certainly, relations between the United States and Europe will be the main theme."

Mr. Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel are scheduled to hold discussions in Washington May 1 and 2. The visit will occur two weeks before Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev is due here on an official visit.

© Los Angeles Times



BUS STOP—Long line of Tokyo commuters stretching back to pedestrian bridge (upper rear) waiting to board one of the few buses operating during transport strike.

Snarled Traffic in London Causing Bus Service Crisis

LONDON, April 27 (AP).—Bus services are being strangled in London's traffic-choked streets, the city transport authority said today.

It warned that unless at least four cars in every 10 were banned from the road, the chaos would get worse.

Congestion was so bad in London last year that hundreds of buses were canceled and three million passenger miles "lost," London Transport disclosed in its annual report. This, it added, was "a sinister trend."

Even worse, it said, was the human toll. The frustration of driving at a snail's pace in streets fouled by exhaust fumes and blaring horns has driven hundreds of busmen to other jobs. About 900 drivers quit last year.

That meant additional canceled services and 14 million miles more "lost" because of crew shortages, London Transport said.

The authority has been trying to persuade its largely male bus crews to accept women drivers. At present, women work only as ticket-selling conductors.

Subway Does Better **The report said the bus service lost \$2 million last year. The picture was brighter for the subway system however. It made a profit of \$7.9 million.**

To underline "the growing conflict between public and private transport," the report said nearly 144,000 passengers daily came into central London in 3,500 buses during the morning rush hour last year while 140,000 came in 97,000 cars.

"It does seem inevitable that eventually some drastic measures will have to be taken to reduce the amount of traffic on roads in London," the report said.

"It is sometimes said, with a magnificent disregard for reality, that the best way to get cars off the road is to improve the reliability of the bus services."

"But the fact is the buses cannot move freely enough to give a reliable service unless the total amount of traffic on the roads in London is significantly reduced. So which comes first?"

The report said subway services improved last year and carried more passengers than in 1971—an indication that it may press for an expansion of the subway system.

Rhodesia Jailed Journalist for Forces Reports **SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 27 (Reuters).**—Rhodesian journalist Peter Niewand was jailed after a secret trial earlier this month because he reported on operations by terrorists and Rhodesian security forces, it was revealed today.

The disclosure was made in an edited version of the judgment issued by Regional Court Magistrate J.E.T. Hamilton on April 6, when he sentenced the 28-year-old journalist to two years at hard labor, one year of which was suspended.

The judgment had been secret until today, when the Appeals Court took up the Niewand case. The court ordered that an edited version of the judgment be published.

Campora in Spain To Consult Peron **MADRID, April 27 (UPI).**—Argentine President Hector Campora today paid his second visit to Madrid within a month to confer with former President Juan D. Peron.

The talks will concern the composition of Mr. Campora's government and the relationship between the Peronist movement and Argentina's still-powerful generals. Peronist sources said, airport by Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo. He said that his stay probably would last four to five days.

Obituaries:

Matthew McCloskey Jr., 80; U.S. Ex-Ambassador to Dublin

PHILADELPHIA, April 27 (AP).—Matthew H. McCloskey Jr., 80, a former U.S. ambassador to Ireland and a long-time Democratic party fund-raiser, died yesterday at a suburban Philadelphia hospital.

A friend of presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. McCloskey was a potent force in the Democratic party. He was its national treasurer for seven years and raised more than \$30 million.

Mr. McCloskey is credited with introducing \$100-a-plate dinners to political fund-raising. The first, in 1924, drew 12 takers, but, a year later, almost 2,000 persons turned up at a testimonial for James A. Farley, then the Democratic national chairman.

In 1961, the late President John F. Kennedy appointed Mr. McCloskey as ambassador to Ireland.

Starting as an errand boy at 15, Mr. McCloskey built one of the 10 largest construction companies in the country. The company's buildings include Philadelphia's Convention Hall, the House of Representatives office building in Washington, and the extension of the east front of the Capitol.

Irene Ryan **SANTA MONICA, Calif., April 27 (AP).**—Irene Ryan, 70, known to millions of television viewers as Granny on the "Beverly Hillsbillies," died yesterday at St. John's Hospital here after suffering a stroke.

She had gone to her hometown of Santa Monica, on her doctor's advice, after being stricken on March 10 while on stage in the musical "Pippin" at New York's Imperial Theater. The musical had been her Broadway debut.

As Granny, she had played nine seasons in the comedy series about a hillbilly family that struck oil and moved to Beverly Hills.

Her career began at age 11, when she won \$3 on amateur night in San Francisco's Valencia Theater, singing "Pretty Baby."

For years, she teamed with her late husband, Tim Ryan, as a vaudeville team, "Tim and Irene." They also had a radio show for many years.

She was nominated this year for a Tony Award for her role in "Pippin."

Dr. Jean Stehelin **CANNES, France, April 27 (AP).**—Dr. Jean Stehelin, 70, who had been Pablo Picasso's physician for many years, died Wednesday, it was learned today.

Jacqueline Picasso, the late artist's wife, called Dr. Stehelin when the artist was stricken by a heart attack on April 8, but the physician was ill and unable to leave his home. Another physician from Mougins rushed to the Picasso home, but the painter already was dead.

Among other patients of Dr. Stehelin was the late Aga Khan.

Frank Fullam **NEW YORK, April 27 (NYT).**—Frank Fullam, 64, a former boxing referee and judge who officiated in many major fights, died Wednesday night at his home here after a long illness.

Soviet Envoy to Prague **MOSCOW, April 27 (Reuters).**—Vladimir Malskevich, who was dismissed as Soviet agricultural minister following last year's disastrous harvest, has been appointed ambassador to Prague, Tass news agency announced today.

Only Bills in Mail As Strikes Grow Throughout Italy **ROME, April 27 (AP).**—After two weeks without mail, Romans finally received something in their letter boxes today—the telephone bill.

The bills were delivered by messenger as post office employees in many Italian cities continued a series of strikes or slowdowns in defiance of their national leaders.

More than one million Italians went on strike today, affecting textile and shoe plants and mines. The most disruptive strikes, however, remained the post office walkouts.

Hundreds of tons of mail have piled up at post offices, railway stations and airports.

Postal workers are agitating against the government for its failure to extend to them benefits granted to other civil servants.

Strikes scheduled for tomorrow and next week include those by bus and street car drivers, ground personnel at airports and hospital doctors.



Matthew H. McCloskey

Swedish Police Report Wave Of Murder, Kidnap Threats

STOCKHOLM, April 27 (UPI).—Police today disclosed a wave of murder and kidnapping threats against foreign and Swedish officials, among them two ambassadors and a provincial governor.

"The threats have become a virtual epidemic," Superintendent Arne Ivvell of the Stockholm Criminal Police Squad said.

Yesterday, Sweden's Crown Prince Carl Gustaf, 28, was under heavy police protection after an anonymous man with a foreign accent phoned a tip about a plan to kidnap him.

Police said today that Israel's Ambassador Marc M. Varon, Finland's Ambassador Matti Jakobson and Stockholm's provincial governor, Hjalmar Mehr, also had been threatened by letters or telephone calls.

The Stockholm police have been forced to open a special branch to deal with all the threats, the spokesman said.

Mr. Jakobson has left Sweden. The crown prince, Mr. Varon, Mr. Mehr and other officials were under close police protection.

"We cannot disregard the threats," the spokesman said. Wednesday night, a man called a newspaper office and disclosed plans to kidnap the prince and hold him as a hostage for release of members of the Yugoslav terrorist organization Ustashi imprisoned in Sweden and Yugoslavia.

The Ustashi is an illegal organization of exiles working for the independence of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia.

MOTIVATION!... your new CAREER!

Start a new career now in one of the fastest growing areas of International Business. IMC (International Marketing Corporation) is a PREMIER firm in the Motivation Training field based in Norman, Oklahoma, U.S.A.

Recently appointed as Exclusive Distributor for IMC products is a new organization (IMC) which wants you to join the Motivation Training Industry. People like machines can become obsolete. Individuals, educational institutions and corporations are turning more and more to Motivational training programs for their answers to stimulate people to do more in their chosen field.

• **BE YOUR OWN BOSS.** You can enjoy the PRESTIGE INCOME and INDEPENDENCE available only to those that are presidents of their OWN firm!
• **WE NEED DISTRIBUTORS.** If you have the desire to help solve the No. 1 problem in the world today, MOTIVATING PEOPLE, you can take over an area in Europe in our rapidly growing field organization.

• **LOW INVESTMENT.** backed 100% by WHOLESAL INVENTORY could establish you as an authorized Distributor for IMC (Europe).
WHAT ABOUT IMC PROGRAMS? All on cassette tapes and now being marketed throughout the U.S.A. and in selected foreign countries. Training, promotion and international advertising is provided. There is NO FRANCHISE FEE! For full information about YOUR FUTURE with IMC... Write today! No obligation... we will send you an explanatory brochure.

I. M. I. International Marketing Inc. (Europe)
15 Avenue Victor-Hugo, 75116, Paris, FRANCE

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

INTERNATIONAL SALES MANAGER

Canon NP Plain Paper Copiers

Canon is one of the world's largest manufacturers of photographic/optical products and office equipment. Canon Amsterdam N.V. is the European distribution center of the Japanese company, located at Schiphol Airport.

The latest addition to Canon's product line is the Canon NP Plain Paper Copier. This copier is based on a unique technology developed by Canon's scientists and engineers. Marketing and sales have started in some European countries since the beginning of 1973.

To further strengthen and consolidate our activities in this field, we are seeking a sales manager with international experience in the business equipment field—preferably copying equipment—and in working through distributors. He will be in charge of making sales plans and implementing them under a general marketing program set out by management covering at least several European countries.

He will be supported by a competent and international service force.

If you are interested and qualified for this responsible and challenging position, we kindly invite you to contact our stand at the Hannover Fair, Hall 1, Stand C-6008 (until May 4) or send your curriculum vitae to the President of Canon Amsterdam N.V.

It goes without saying that all applications will be handled in strict confidence.

Canon Amsterdam N.V.
Gebouw 78
Schiphol-Oost
Holland
Tel. 020-17 30 31

INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM ENGINEERING/IMPLEMENTATION COMPANY

LOCATED IN ROME HAS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR:

1. ELECTRO-MECHANICAL ENGINEER

with 5-10 years experience in power generating equipment, power distribution, grounding systems as related to fixed and transportable communications systems. Degree preferred.

2. MECHANICAL ENGINEER

with 5-10 years experience in lightweight structural design. Electronics background preferred with some knowledge of communications towers and antenna analysis.

3. TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENGINEER

with a minimum of 4 years experience in telephone, Data Switching Systems, PABX, TDM, Manual SWB, Signaling, Dialing Techniques. Experience in Data Transmission, Tere Systems and Traffic studies also desirable.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

to project manager. Telecommunications background in business administration and management sciences, including networks and controls. Degree preferred. 1-3 years experience, English, Italian essential.

Please send your detailed resume to: Casella No. 50, S.P.L., 26 Piazza in Lucina, 00186 Rome, Italy.

BROKERS - LAS VEGAS, NEVADA AREA

(For West Germany, Holland, Norway, Lebanon, Kuwait, Japan, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia.)

Experienced R.E. Brokers with high producing professional sales force to promote the hottest selling investment land package located in the fastest growing area in the U.S.A. This quality Master-Planned Community is near EXCITING, GLAMOROUS, AND SUNNY LAS VEGAS, unique and with no competition. These organizations selected will receive a Top Contract from the PIONEERS OF THE "PRE-PLANNED" CONCEPT plus continual back-up and training.

Send full particulars to: Director, International Broker Agency Training Center, Dept. T-1, P.O. Box 24-152, Mexico City 20, Mexico.

THE "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES"

APPEARS EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

To place an advertisement contact your nearest Herald Tribune representative or Mr. Ferrero, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8c. Tel.: 225-28-99 or Telex 28-509.

MANAGER

Leading firm of U.S. securities and commodity brokers requires executive to lead their London operation.

Candidate must have relative qualifications required by NYSE, NASD and CBOT together with expertise in all areas of the investment field.

Fully qualified registered representatives are also required, with proven records in respect of institutional, retail and commodity sales.

Some positions also available in other cities of the European network.

All inquiries will be treated in strict confidence.

Address your reply to: V.P. Europe, P.O. Box D-3786, Herald Tribune.

MEMBER OF THE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Here is the unusual position offering immediate substantial responsibility that MSA's with 3-5 years experience and other outstanding individuals of the investment community were expecting. This position is suitable to a dynamic research oriented personality that enjoys the atmosphere of an independent team of investment professionals, each individually responsible for different stock exchange. Compensation will be very competitive for the right man or woman. Swiss nationals, "C" permit holders and foreigners will all be considered.

The staff of our Bank is aware of this advertisement and looks forward to welcome you. Send your resume in full confidence to: Box D-3770, International Herald Tribune, Paris.

ART IN NEW YORK

The New Way of Looking at Pascin

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK (NYT).—The career of the painter who called himself Pascin—his real name was Julius Mordecai Pinous—constituted, for an earlier generation, the very model of what the artist's life was expected to be: the life of a reprobate bohemian, debauched by an over-indulgence in liquor and sex, untamed by convention and indifferent to the world's opinion, yet possessed of a fine natural talent that disclosed, in its purest expressions, the soul of a poet. In this scenario, once a favorite theme of dramatists and novelists, it was inevitable that the scourge of bourgeois morals would sooner or later meet a tragic end. With the artist safely dead, his suffering could then be upheld as a sacrifice to a new standard of beauty and his work comfortably assimilated to the traditions he once seemed to threaten.

By now it is all a terrible cliché, of course, this myth of the bohemian-scapegoat whose

Calder Stable To Be Erected In Chicago Plaza

CHICAGO, April 27 (NYT).—The federal government has unveiled a model of a new Alexander Calder sculpture to be erected in the plaza of a complex of government office buildings in Chicago's Loop.

The \$325,000 sculpture, actually a stable, is the third major outdoor work of art to grace a four-block area of Chicago's downtown. A 50-foot-tall metal sculpture by Picasso already stands in the Civic Center Plaza. And a mural by Marc Chagall is under construction for the new First National Bank Plaza.

The Calder sculpture, the first such work commissioned under a new federal program to use American art in government structures, is a 53-foot-tall abstract tripod with twin stems bent over in an arch to touch the ground.

It will be erected next spring under Mr. Calder's supervision.

downfall is somehow required for a proper appreciation of his achievement, and an outdated cliché at that—outdated, because nowadays the public, no longer certain of what its own morals are, wants to be invited to the party, if not indeed into the bedroom, where the wicked denouement can be observed and perhaps even participated in. The bohemian where Pascin once found sanctuary from the pressures of convention is now one of the flourishing subdivisions of our mass culture: You can take a course in it at any university, and purchase the requisite costume at any department store.

This change in the moral atmosphere of our culture has inevitably altered the terms of our response to certain artists whose work belongs to the heyday of artistic bohemia—Pascin among them. We no longer experience the thrill that "fading" attitudes once afforded their contemporaries. And since, in a case like Pascin's, there is little in the way of formal innovation to sustain our interest, our attention shifts to something else—to what is most personal in his art, to the quality that seems to embody the very essence of his sensibility.

Drawing

With Pascin, what is most personal is always his drawing, and this remains true whether his medium is painting, watercolor, or the pencil sketch. In the exhibition that is now at the Paris Galleries in New York there are a number of fine paintings as well as watercolors and drawings, but even the finest of the paintings—the "Portrait of Bille" (1927), say, or the "Portrait of Pierre Mac Orlan" (1924) are drawings delicately embellished with touches of color. In Pascin, the painterly impulse is always secondary and supplementary. The most direct response, the most fully realized vision, is the draftsman's.

He was, we know, a precocious illustrator from early on. Some of his earliest drawings, executed at the age of 16, were scenes of the

Bucharest bordello where he took refuge from his family's bourgeois household and his father's business. Before he was 20, he was earning a handsome living, in Germany, drawing for the magazine *Simplicissimus*. (It was in 1908, at the age of 20, that he adopted the name of Pascin, and moved to Paris.) By 1913, he was sufficiently established on the European art scene to be included in the Armory Show in New York, where he was represented by 12 works. The following year, to avoid military service, he came to New York, and in 1920 became an American citizen. (Alfred Stieglitz was one of his witnesses), but significantly, returned to Paris the same year. Although he visited New York once more, in 1927-28, in order to retain his American citizenship, it was to the world of bohemian Paris that he belonged, and it was there that he hanged himself in his studio on June 2, 1930. He was 45 years old.

He was a prodigiously talented minor artist, who, in eschewing the radical innovations that were being introduced at an unprecedented rate of speed, all around him, settled upon a very gentle style that exactly suited both his temperament and his gifts. His art is entirely drawn (in both senses) from his immediate experience—his friends, his travels and, above all, the women in his life. It is, indeed, a sort of graphic diary of his life, and like the diaries of many men who have led disorderly lives, it is remarkable for its detachment, for its emotional distance from the very experiences and disruptions that characterized his life in the world.

Cézanne

For a style that would lend itself to this combination of delicacy and detachment, he looked, as so many artists of his generation did, to Cézanne. But Pascin's Cézanne was not the Cézanne of the cubists or the Cézanne of the expressionists. His Cézanne was the gentle Arcadian painter of the late watercolors, the Cézanne whose "Bathers" were a kind of fantasy in which the appetites of

A sample of Pascin's work: "Fillette Accoudée" (1929).



the flesh no longer needed to be distinguished from the poetic contours of nature.

Whereas others, greater than Pascin, derived new and complex pictorial ideas from Cézanne's example, he reduced the Cézanne inheritance to the lineaments of a graphic style perfectly suited to the muted record of personal experience he wished his art to preserve. In the early stages of residence in Paris, he attempted the fauvist audacities of Matisse and even some cubist works, but his sensibility was not really at home in these more "intellectual" styles. Ideas about painting did not interest him; they got in the way of his experience, which for Pascin was

the only reality that counted. Once he found the aesthetic oasis that Cézanne's watercolor-drawing style afforded him—an oasis in which his experience could be accommodated to the gentle spirit of his art—he stuck to it, and triumphed.

He could, at times, be cruel in his depiction of the women who were his obsession—one might almost say, his vocation. (His portraits of men tend, invariably, to be benign, without a trace of envy or revenge.) But he is less of a misogynist than Degas, and less of an exhibitionist than Picasso. There remains, even in his mature work, more than a trace of the precocious adolescent

taking his pleasure—and, what is equally important, finding his real home—in that Bucharest bordello.

It is this personal—or, as we say now, this existential—element in Pascin's art that is still so affecting. To the march of styles and innovative ideas that constitute the mainstream history of modern art, Pascin adds little or nothing. Yet so faithful did he remain to the pressures of his own experience and so gifted in "drawing" it with complete fidelity to its innermost feelings, his art retains its place in our esteem. Out of the disintegrations of bohemian disorder, he perfected a minor art that does indeed still speak with the soul of a poet.

LONDON THEATER

Revival of Two Comedies—A Hit Misses, a Flop Hits

By John Walker

LONDON, April 27 (NYT).—In a week of comedy, there could hardly be two more contrasting plays than Carson Kressley's "Born Yesterday," a Broadway success 37 years ago, and Bernard Shaw's "Misalliance," a London flop in 1910. It is the American play that has dated badly while the Shaw emerges as an unjustly neglected play, full of brilliant, witty talk and dashing discussions on matters of personal interest.

"Born Yesterday," at the Greenwich Theatre, is a disappointment, a middling example of a wisecracking Broadway comedy given ponderous treatment by—of all people—the quicksilver wit Tom Stoppard. What attracted him to direct the play is not evident on the stage, although there is an excellent performance by Lynn Redgrave as Billie Dawn, the archetypal dumb blonde, and good support from Dave King as her rough, uncouth millionaire lover and Bob Sherman as the court newspaperman who teaches her to appreciate the good things of life.

The theme—corruption in government—is topical enough but what comes through this production is the play's sentimentalized message that simple-minded integrity is enough to defeat those who buy power and influence and use it for personal gain. Daphne Dare has designed a splendid setting and there are enough funny moments to make it a passable evening but only for those who like their satire sugar-coated and soft-centered.

Misalliance

Shaw's "Misalliance" is impossible to run up except as a stimulating and delightful experience, since he throws up so many provocative ideas and arguments on so many topics with such immense vigor. It takes respects the unites—it plays place in the house of a rich underwear manufacturer, John Tardleton, during a single afternoon—although it relies largely

on coincidence and the unlikely happening of people literally dropping in for tea (their airplanes crashes in the garden).

But it is the talk that matters and the constantly shifting attitudes of the characters. No sooner has Lord Summerhayes (Anthony Sharp) established himself as a refined and sensitive aristocrat, repelled by the idea of bodily contact, than he is revealed as an aging lecher. No sooner has Tardleton (Bill Fraser) expounded on liberty than he treats his children in the manner of a master dealing with slaves. In one exquisite moment, the gentlemanly aviator (Jeremy Child) tells a series of appalling lies with the utmost dignity, conscious of the fact that he is behaving in the best traditions of an English gentleman.

There are many such moments of fun, with the characters acting in a manner that in any other circumstances they would regard as abhorrent. They manage to live happily with their own inconsistencies although they are constantly shocked by any deviation in others.

The motherly Mrs. Tardleton (Elizabeth Bradley), a conventional lower-middle-class woman horrified to discover that a duchess will talk openly about drains, also regards it as a sign of madness that anyone should wish to read a Bible on a weekday.

Alan Strachan directs this sparkling display of wit with plenty of pace; Bill Fraser is in top comic form as the alternately pompous and perceptive Tardleton and the rest of the acting is of a good quality—particularly that of Caroline Bishop, who as a Polish aristocrat, a free woman whom the others naturally wish to enslave, and John Tardleton as a grotesque revolutionary who emerges from a portable Turkish bath brandishing a gun and uttering the immortal line "I am the son of Lucinda, Titmouse," a declaration that means nothing to the others, not even to her former lover.

FRANCE

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

101 Boulevard Raspail, Paris (6e).

The oldest & most modern French school for foreigners. Practical school of French language — Lectures — Language Laboratory — Private lessons — Cinema — Phonetic laboratory. YOU MAY ENROLL AT ANY TIME! Preparation for Diplôme de Comptable Interprète in French. BAR — RESTAURANT — ROOMS.

WANT TO SPEAK FRENCH?

You can do it in 4 or 8 weeks on the French Riviera.

TRUE SPEECH FLUENCY achieved by complete all-day immersion in all-French speaking environment with specially trained teachers using the proven Institut de Français audio-visual methods and techniques. Course includes INTENSIVE class work, LANGUAGE LAB, discussion-tutorial, situation sessions, film/debate, practice sessions, excursions. LOGGING and RECALLS included in tuition. Next course starts May 7, June 4, and all year. For beginners, intermediate or advanced. Apply: INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS—D-28 23 Ave. Général Leclerc, 96-Villefranche-Mer. Tel: 091 80.86.81.

SWITZERLAND

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN SWITZERLAND

Lugano M. Crist Fleming, Director

GRADES 7 THRU 12 Meets highest American academic standards. Coeducational. Small classes. Strong college preparation. College testing and guidance. AP courses. Outstanding experienced faculty. Course correlated research trips. Skiing, sports, diversified activities. Bounding and day. American 7th and 8th grade program. Write: Director of Admissions—TASIS 6526 Montagnola-Lugano Tel: Lugano 2 83 84

POINT PARK COLLEGE

Swiss Campus Vezià-Lugano

Located in the picturesque Villa Negroni, an historic estate nestled in the famed mountain and lake region of Southern Switzerland. Four-year, co-educational, liberal arts and sciences with full term, month-long January term, spring term and summer term. Thirty-three major academic programs including behavioral sciences, psychology, American studies, history, economics (B.A.), philosophy, political science, accounting, administrative management, operations management, marketing, economics (B.S.), social science, industrial marketing, information/computer science, English, journalism, French, German, Spanish, early childhood education, secondary education, elementary education, special education/mental retardation, theater arts, dance, medical technology, biology, chemistry, electronic engineering technology, mechanical engineering, mathematics. Point Park and guest faculty in residence. Leisure time for European travel and recreational activities. Point Park College-Villa Negroni CH-6943 Vezià-Lugano, Switzerland Tel: 091 3 65 16 Telex: 73088 Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222

A SUMMER PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN OF MANY NATIONS

Ages six to twelve

LE CHATEAU DES ENFANTS

Two sessions: June 26 to July 27-July 29 to August 25. A month of valuable learning experience offers instruction in French, swimming, tennis, riding, painting. Lessons in English available. Extensive. Careful supervision by trained, dedicated French and American staff. Camps near Lugano. Sponsored by The American School in Switzerland, M. Crist Fleming, Director. Write: Le Château des Enfants, The American School in Switzerland, CH-6926 Montagnola-Lugano, Switzerland. Tel: Lugano 2 83 84.

International Summer Camp MONTANA

Europe's top sports camp for boys and girls 8-17 years—riding, skiing, swimming pool, tennis, ice skating, summer skiing, alpinism, excursions, language courses, etc. Accredited member of ACA. For color brochure please write to: Betty and Eric Stuber, Directors, CH-3522 Montana, Switzerland.

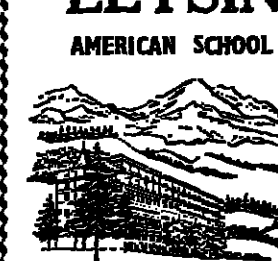
SWITZERLAND

FRANKLIN COLLEGE

Two-year Liberal Arts College in Southern Switzerland. A.A. Degree Program. Chaired in Delaware. Member of American Association of Junior Colleges. International Faculty. Small classes. Academic Travel in Europe and Africa. Credit Transfer to US colleges and universities. Cooperative agreement with Claremont Men's College. Institute for European Studies, an affiliated one-year program, for the study of Contemporary Europe. Ask for our catalog. Franklin College, 6602 Lugano, Switzerland, Tel: 091 5431 20

LEYSIN AMERICAN SCHOOL

IN THE SWISS ALPS



Co-ed boarding school for university preparatory studies. Located above Lake Geneva. Grades 9-12. College testing and advanced placement. Small classes. Individualized attention. Personal and career guidance. Curriculum related to U.S. universities. Write: Registrar, 1934M Leysin, Switzerland.

Affiliated with American College of Switzerland

EDUCATION FOR AN INTERNATIONAL WORLD

Degree programs in International Business Administration Studies (B.A.), Modern Languages (B.S.), Computer Science. AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SWITZERLAND 1654 R LEYSIN SWITZERLAND US REF. N. SPENGLER, 330 E. 4th, NEW YORK

Europe-wide Field Research, Study Tours Skiing at the doorstep. International Student Body ALPINE CAMPUS ABOVE LAKE GENEVA

VILLAGE CAMPS

Boys and Girls 8-15

July and August

LAKELAND VILLAGE - Resident Camp - Swimming - Tennis - Sports - Riding - Excursions - Language. SWISS VILLAGE TRAVEL CAMP - Adventure - Exploration - Hiking - Camping in Swiss Alps. VILLAGES OUTDOOR - Wilderness camping - Mountaineering - Outdoor Living - Ecology - Swimming - Sports. BROCHURE: 1934 M Leysin, Switzerland. Tel: 091 5431 20

ITALY

FLEMING COLLEGE FLORENCE

Fleming College Florence is a two-year, coeducational college granting an A.A. degree. The College incorporates the Institute for European Culture, an interim pre-college or college program. Based in Florence, Italy; residence is available on or off campus. Research trips, a two-week stay in European homes, and exploration of Italy give an international dimension to all studies. The College and the Institute offer courses in English and Italian: Fine Arts, Studio Art, and Historic Architecture; History and Political Economy; Philosophy; Languages; Science; Theatre Arts, Film, and Photography. Write or call: Dean of Admissions, Fleming College Florence 6926 Montagnola-Lugano, Switzerland - Tel: Lugano 2 83 84.

LUXEMBOURG

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN LUXEMBOURG

AMERICAN COLLEGE AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL AS and AA degrees: Grades 9 through 12; Transfer credit: College preparatory; University level; staff; NOW GI Bill approved. Supervised boarding. Telephone: 68584. Write for bulletins: Mondorf-les-Bains, LUXEMBOURG (G.D.).

SPAIN

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF BARCELONA

Two-year Liberal Arts program. Credit transfer. Optional living plan with Spanish family. V.A. approved. Via Augusta 123. Apartado 12128, Barcelona, Spain.

COLUMBUS INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF SPAIN

A two-year Liberal Arts University in Seville. Freshman-Sophomore Curriculum, American Faculty, Dormitory-Boarding. Intensive Spanish courses, Summer cultural programs. COLUMBUS INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE Arda, Victoria 43, Seville, Spain. Tel: Seville, 610-527 and 612-616.

KING'S COLLEGE English School in Spain.

Boarders and day pupils. Boys and girls from 3 years to University entrance. Preparation for the G.C.E. to O and A level. University of London G.C.E. examination centre. PRINCIPAL: Roger Fry, B.D. Hons. (Lond.), A.K.C. Dip. Ed., F.R.S.A. Cuesta del Sagrado Corazón, 10 - Madrid-16. Tel: 239 08 45 and 453 15 85.

BALEARES INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Calle Siete 288, PALMA DE MAYORCA, SPAIN. Co-ed. Boarding and Day; Nursery/Grades 12. AMERICAN AND BRITISH ACADEMIC STANDARDS SUMMER SCHOOL PROGRAM: JULY 15 - AUGUST 24. Member: European Council of International Schools. Tel: 22.41.31, 22.89.82.

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Palma de Mallorca Small classes, expert teachers, semi-historical instruction yield excellent educational results. Grades 1-12, intensive university entrance program. Best. Outstanding facilities for resident students. SAT and ACT testing center. Dr. Stanley Anderson Camino Vencedor de Gervasi, 97, San Agustín, Mallorca, Spain. Telephone: 22-78-88.

LEARN SPANISH LEARN ABOUT SPAIN AND HAVE A HOLIDAY, TOO

Fully comprehensive courses including tuition, with qualified Spanish teachers and language laboratory, board and lodging, excursions and cultural activities. Write to: INTERNATIONAL HOUSE Trafalgar, 14 Pal. Barcelona-19.

HOLLAND

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL BEVERWEED HOLLAND

Co-ed boarding, grades 7-12. Strong college prep. International milieu instructive for American children. Small classes, creative electives. Founded 1934 by Society of Friends. Catalogue: READMASTER 188, CASTLE BEVERWEED, WERKHOVEN 2706, NETHERLANDS. Phone: 6347-341.

The Hague Summer Music Center

A music camp for complete beginners and experienced players. Sports • Sightreading • International Atmosphere • Good food. Instructors: Nils Lieberman-Mattson, The American School of The Hague, Huisduinweg 26 The Hague, Holland.

SCOTLAND

SEBASTIAN CAMP Girls 12-17 Five Weeks Starting June 28 In the beautiful Scottish Highlands, traditional American Camp. Riding, Tennis, Golf, Skiing, Swimming, and Summer Biking and Shooting. Guided with a Scottish culture program of History, Highland Dance, Cattle and Sheep. Scottish Banquet with Scottish Music and Scottish Dishes. Write: 47 Moorpark Road, Largs, Ayrshire, Scotland.

ENGLAND

HERRINGSWELL MANOR SCHOOL

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK, ENGLAND Co-Educational Boarding. American curriculum. Grades 7 thru 12.

EUROPE

SCHILLER COLLEGE

International Relations M.A. Program Now future diplomats and embassy personnel can work toward an M.A. degree at the international center of diplomatic affairs—Paris and Berlin. Applicants must have a B.A. or equivalent with a minimum of 18 semester hours in political science and/or international relations. U.S. transfer credits and academic year abroad programs for liberal arts majors. For more information and catalogue, write: Director of Admissions, Schiller College, 7121 Ingersheim, Germany. Tel: 0192/5194.

Paris Berlin London Madrid Heidelberg American Liberal Arts College in Europe

GERMANY

American School in Bonnigheim Castle

Near Stuttgart and Heidelberg. University preparatory school curriculum grades 9-12. Small classes with individualized instruction. Coeducational. Excellent American and international faculty. Strong emphasis upon the arts and special interest areas. Opportunities for creative expression through independent projects. Regular excursions to places of cultural and historical interest. Involvement in the daily life of a German community. U.S. College testing. Advanced placement. Semester system. Also summer courses. Boarding and day. Write: Director of Admissions, Schiller Academy, Ingersheim Castle, 7121 Ingersheim, Germany. Tel: 0192/5194.

SCHILLER ACADEMY

U.S.A.

AUTHORIZED TO ACCEPT NON-IMMIGRANT ALIEN STUDENTS

LEARN COMPUTERS

IN THE U.S.A.

IBM PROGRAMMING

SYSTEM/360 COURSE \$349

IBM KEY PUNCH

OPERATORS COURSE \$149

WE INVITE COMPARISON

COMMERCIAL PROGRAMMING UNLIMITED

852 BROADWAY (Cor. 14 St.) N.Y. N.Y. 10018

Don't miss the Tribune's next SPECIAL FEATURE ON EDUCATION which will be published on MAY 5th

New York Stock Exchange Tra

-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Last, Chg.										High, Low, Last, Chg.										High, Low, Last, Chg.										High, Low, Last, Chg.									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971										1972-1971									
1972-1971																																							

(Continued on Page 18)

**Tokyo Approves Plan
In Foreign Ownership**

TOKYO, April 27 (AP-DJ)—Japan's cabinet agreed today to a plan to allow 100 percent foreign ownership of Japanese companies in nearly all Japanese industries.

The plan, which was approved by the cabinet, would allow 100 percent foreign ownership of Japanese companies in nearly all Japanese industries, except for a few key areas.

The plan would allow 100 percent foreign ownership of Japanese companies in nearly all Japanese industries, except for a few key areas.

The cabinet decision did not provoke any negative response from industry. Kaidanren, the country's powerful federation of big business organizations, had urged the government to adopt the 100 percent principle to help Japanese foreign trade.

The major disappointment of the cabinet decision was the inclusion of the retail trade on the list of sectors excluded from 100 percent liberalization. The U.S. government has been urging the Japanese administration to allow 100 percent foreign ownership of Japanese companies in nearly all Japanese industries, except for a few key areas.

The result was little changed from the provisional deficit of \$1.09 billion for March announced April 16. For all of fiscal 1972, Japan's balance of payments showed a surplus of \$2.9 billion, down from \$3.63 billion a year earlier.

**S.-Japan Trade Deficit
Shrinking, Experts Say**

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—Japan's huge merchandise surplus with the United States will shrink rapidly during 1973, U.S. and Japanese economists agreed after a two-day conference in Washington yesterday.

**Trade Surplus
Rises Sharply
Germany**

ESSEN, West Germany, April 27 (AP-DJ)—West Germany's trade surplus widened to 2.33 billion deutsche marks in March from 1.94 billion in February and 1.68 billion in January, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

**Japan Boosts
Dollar Sales**

TOKYO, April 27 (AP-DJ)—Sales of dollars by the Bank of Japan on the Tokyo foreign exchange market today soared to about \$200 million from about \$20 million yesterday, dealers said.

**Japan's Output Index
Climbs 2.7% in Month**

TOKYO, April 27 (AP-DJ)—Japan's index of industrial production rose to a seasonally-adjusted 126.1 (base: 1970 equals 100) in March, up 2.7 percent from the preceding month and 17.9 percent from a year earlier, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported today.

U.K., Germany Get Ekofisk Pipelines

Oil could start flowing to Britain and natural gas to West Germany from the North Sea next year following a Norwegian parliament decision. The oil will be pumped to Teesside, northeast England, and the natural gas to Emden, West Germany, through pipeline systems which will cost about \$482 million. The oil and gas fields are operated by the U.S. Phillips group of companies which established the Ekofisk field in the Norwegian section of the North Sea in 1965.

Matsushita Rejects Special Dividend

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. has decided not to pay a commemorative dividend to mark the firm's 55th anniversary, which occurs this year. Masaharu Matsushita, president, says.

Earlier in the year, the company hinted that it might pay such a dividend. Mr. Matsushita cited "recent circumstances surrounding the company" for the decision. This, he said, in answer to a question, was a reference to rising prices and the general inflationary trend in Japan.

Honda of Belgium Boosting Output
Honda Motor Co. says its subsidiary in Belgium will double its motorcycle production gradually

from the present level of 60,000 units a year. Honda Motor Co. produces small-sized motorcycles for sale in Britain, the Netherlands and Belgium. Honda last year sold about 300,000 motorcycles in Europe, including 60,000 units manufactured in Belgium, which accounted for 21 percent of total overseas sales, the company says.

Typewriter Has Electronic Memory
A magnetic card typewriter with an electronic memory has been introduced by the office products division of International Business Machines. The typewriter features an electronic memory which holds up to 8,000 characters, or about two and a half pages of typewritten information. Once entered into memory the information may be recorded on a magnetic card at 200 characters a second, IBM says, recorded cards can be "read" back into memory at the same speed. Purchase price begins at \$11,800.

Monsanto Sees Record Results
Monsanto Co. expects record sales and earnings in 1973 barring an economic downturn, Charles H. Sommer, chairman, told the annual meeting. The year-to-year percentage gains for sales and primary earnings per share will equal or exceed the average of the past two years when sales increased an average of 6 percent and primary earnings per share before extraordinary items increased an average of 27 percent, Mr. Sommer said. Last year Monsanto earned \$122 million, or \$3.49 a share on record sales of \$2.22 billion. The company had record earnings of \$120 million, or \$3.86 a share, in 1965.

In Effort to Take Over Beirut Bank
Ehrlichman Reportedly Vowed Vesco Aid

by Robert E. Dallos
NEW YORK, April 27.—Presidential aide John D. Ehrlichman met in the spring of 1973 with close associates of Robert L. Vesco and promised to help the embattled financier—a major Nixon campaign contribution—in a Lebanese business deal involving the U.S. government, reliable sources told the Los Angeles Times yesterday.

The Washington meeting, at Mr. Ehrlichman's office in the executive office building next to the White House, took place while Mr. Vesco was being investigated by the Securities and Exchange Commission over his role in Investors Overseas Services Ltd. The commission has since charged Mr. Vesco in a civil suit with "looting" \$224 million from the company.

Sources told the Times that the commission's investigation was openly discussed at the meeting, which occurred within weeks of the time Mr. Vesco—employer of a Nixon nephew—gave \$200,000 in cash to President Nixon's re-election campaign. The donation has led to a federal grand jury investigation of possible violations of campaign laws. The committee returned the contribution on Jan. 31 of this year.

Better Image Sought
According to two separate sources, the meeting with Mr. Vesco's associates—Gilbert Straub and Lawrence Richardson, president of Mr. Vesco's International Controls Corp.—centered on an appeal to Mr. Ehrlichman for help in improving Mr. Vesco's tarnished image in Lebanon, where the financier wanted to take over Intra Bank, one of the Middle East's largest banks, in which the U.S. government has a major stock interest.

Mr. Ehrlichman, assistant to the President for domestic affairs, assured the men that he would call an American Embassy official in Lebanon, according to one source. It is not known, however, what action, if any, Mr. Ehrlichman did take.

(Mr. Ehrlichman today denied that he promised to help Mr. Vesco, Reuters reported. Mr. Ehrlichman acknowledged that he met the Vesco associates on Dec. 17, 1971, but "I told them I could not write them the letter they requested or otherwise help them," he said.

(Mr. Ehrlichman also said he told the State Department to inform the U.S. Embassy in Beirut that there was no White House support for or interest in Mr. Vesco's activities.)

The embassy official was Robert Houghton, director of mission and the second-ranking U.S. diplomatic official in Beirut.

Denies Phone Call
Reached by telephone in Lebanon, Mr. Houghton denied receiving a call from Mr. Ehrlich-

man himself but left unclear whether pressure was brought through other channels.

"I never had any communication with Ehrlichman in any shape or form," Mr. Houghton said. "I don't know him. I've never met him. I've never talked to him."

But Mr. Houghton said there was "a lot of discussion back and forth during the case within the Department of State. I am not going to discuss the substance of that discussion with you."

The embassy became involved in Intra Bank when it declared bankruptcy in 1968, owing \$21 million to Commodity Credit Corp., a U.S. government agency. The Lebanese government paid about \$40 million to small depositors at that time. Subsequently both the American and Lebanese governments, in addition to two smaller Middle Eastern banks, became stockholders by virtue of the bank's unsettled debt to them.

The bank owned a large interest in Middle Eastern Airlines, plus real estate in France, a shipyard and other holdings. It was reorganized under new management in 1970.

Mr. Straub handled many European operations for Mr. Vesco and, according to a source, was instrumental in introducing Donald A. Nixon Jr., the President's 30-year-old nephew, to Mr. Vesco. Mr. Straub was described as an old friend of Donald's father and the President's other brother, Edward.

Young Nixon has been working for Mr. Vesco, who founded International Controls Corp., for almost two years.

Los Angeles Times.

Analyst Says Stock Slump Is on the Way
NEW YORK, April 27 (AP-DJ)—When most of the Federal Reserve System's 12 district banks announced a quarter-point boost in the discount rate last week, probably few investors gave the action much thought.

The likely reason is that the discount rate, the fee district banks charge on loans to commercial banks in the reserve system, has lost its significance as a signal of where the general stock market is headed. Although a general indicator of tighter fiscal policy, the discount rate, in recent years, has tended to follow the money market, rather than lead it.

However, one veteran market analyst, Edouard Gould, contends it would be foolhardy for investors to take the latest discount increase lightly. Mr. Gould, presently bullish on the market, thinks the action reinforces his belief that stock prices are headed a lot lower.

The latest advance in the discount rate is the third consecutive increase. That, says Mr. Gould, is bad news. There are three rates set by monetary authorities—the discount rate, the rate for bank reserve requirements and margin requirements. Mr. Gould warns that whenever any one of them goes up three times in a row without an intermittent reversal, the stock market suffers a severe setback after a three-to-four-month lag.

To date, this rule has a perfect record. Prior to the latest activation of what Mr. Gould calls "the three-step-and-stumble rule," the three-step advance has occurred nine times since the Federal Reserve System was formed in 1913.

In seven cases, it was the discount rate that rose three consecutive times. The end result in

all nine cases: An average plunge in the Dow Jones industrial average of 30.12 percent from the day before the rule was activated.

Using as a basis the indicator's close of 963.20 on April 19—that was the day before the third discount rate increase in a row was announced—an average 30.12 percent decline could send the industrial average plummeting almost 300 points to 673.08.

And that is where Mr. Gould believes the indicator is headed. Normally, it takes the decline about 22 months to run its course after the three-step rule has been activated. However, Mr.

Gould, who believes the market hit its peak last Jan. 11 at 1,051.70, expects the mid-600 level to be reached sooner—sometime in late 1974.

Others Disagree
Such a bearish view is in sharp contrast with the thinking of most other market analysts, who regard such a precipitous decline as highly improbable.

Mr. Gould, well respected in some institutional quarters, is not a full-time bear by any means. Back in late September 1972, with the industrial average at 940.25, the analyst forecast a 100-point rise in the indicator by the end of that year. He missed by only 11 days. On Jan. 11, 1973, the industrial average, as noted above, hit 1,051.70. In 1963, with the industrial average at about 655, Mr. Gould predicted the indicator would rocket to 1,065 by 1966. It was a good call. In February of that year, somewhat earlier than forecast, the average topped 1,000 on an intra-day basis.

What about the possibility of still being a strong participant in the market before, as he sees it, "the roof caves in?"

Mr. Gould thinks that in the current environment the risks far outweigh possible rewards. He notes that in the three-to-four-month lag after the three-step rule is activated, the market rises an average 8.25 percent (this eliminates the big bull market of 1928-1929 preceding the depression as the 36.78 percent rise in the industrial average tends to distort the figures).

However, Mr. Gould does not expect any lag this time (there was none in 1919). Further, an 8.25 percent rise in the indicator would raise the average only about 79.5 points from the April 19 level of 963.20, hardly, he says, a favorable risk-reward ratio.

**Profits Recover
At Arbed in Year**
LUXEMBOURG, April 27 (Reuters).—A strong recovery in profits was reported today by Acieries Reunies de Burinage et de Dudelange (Arbed), which said earnings rose to 214 million francs last year from 44 million francs in 1971.

Company president Emmanuel Tesch told a press conference that results for this year should be an improvement on 1972 profits.

But he expressed a fear that overstocking by steel users now, to avoid possible price rises later in the year, could lead to a reversal of the improved trend started in the last quarter of 1972.

Mr. Tesch noted that the general economic pick-up in the Common Market countries is helping the company's recovery while the improvement in the Japanese economy led to a decrease of competition from Japanese exports. But sales to the United States were hurt by the recent dollar devaluation, he noted.

Business Loans Also Slow
U.S. Money Supply Stable
As Fed Credit Growth Halts

By H. Erich Heinemann
NEW YORK, April 27 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System pressed its policy of monetary restraint during the last two weeks, Fed data published yesterday showed.

The money supply—despite an increase of \$1.5 billion in the week of April 18—has shown little change so far in 1973, a period when total spending in the economy has been growing at a record rate.

Total Fed credit outstanding, which grew at an exceptionally rapid annual rate of more than 30 percent in the first quarter, has for all practical purposes been halted in its expansion since the middle of last month.

The growth of business loans at the largest banks, which expanded at an astounding 54.1 percent annual rate in the last three months, has likewise slowed markedly in recent weeks, probably reflecting the cumulative impact of the Fed's restrictive policy.

Business loans at major New York and Chicago banks fell slightly during the week ended Wednesday, in line with their performance during the comparable week of 1972, when loan demand was generally sluggish.

Meanwhile, the "run" on the commercial paper market, which has seen these unsecured corporate notes drop by more than \$4 billion since mid-January as major companies rushed to take advantage of "bargain basement" lending rates at the bank, has slowed to a crawl.

Commercial paper sold through dealers dropped a scant \$41 million to \$8.2 billion in the week to April 18, the second week in a row that these notes have shown little change.

Chitbank Rate Unchanged
NEW YORK, April 27 (Reuters).—First National City Bank said today it is holding its floating prime rate at 8 3/4 percent for the week starting April 30.

There had been some speculation in financial circles here that Chitbank might raise its prime under its floating formula, which is calculated at 3/8 point over the average cost to borrowers of 90-

day commercial paper, based on a three-week moving average of the New York Federal Reserve's index.

The average 90 to 119-day commercial paper rate, according to the Fed, has remained at 7.13 percent.

**Burns Urges
Fed Deposits
By All Banks**
WASHINGTON, April 27 (NYT).—Arthur F. Burns, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, made an urgent appeal yesterday for legislation requiring all banks, not just Fed member banks, to hold reserves with the Federal Reserve against their demand deposits.

Mr. Burns said the present situation is not only "inequitable" but it "reduces the precision of monetary control."

He noted that the proportion of total deposits in the nation held at Federal Reserve member banks had dropped to 78 percent by the end of last year and cited as a "serious problem" the gradual "erosion of membership in the Federal Reserve System as some banks withdraw and new state-chartered banks decline to join."

Mr. Burns also said the time was "clearly at hand" for imposing reserve requirements against savings deposits that have checking-account features, such as the "now" (negotiable order of withdrawal) accounts used by savings banks in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

**GM Profit
Soars 25.5%**
DETROIT, April 27 (Reuters).—General Motors Corp. said today its net profit soared 25.5 percent in the first quarter.

Net earnings totaled \$817 million, the company said, compared with \$651 million in the first quarter of 1971.

The results represented per-share earnings of \$2.84, up from \$2.26 in the year-earlier period.

GM said sales rose to \$9.6 billion from \$7.8 billion in the first quarter of 1971.

Atlantic Richfield
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 997.6 950.86
Profits (millions)... 50.3 33.05
Per Share 0.89 0.58
*Adjusted.

Ingersoll-Rand
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 233.0 205.0
Profits (millions)... 18.6 16.3
Per Share 1.09 0.95

Studebaker-Worthington
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 193.7 192.2
Profits (millions)... 6.29 5.12
Per Share 1.50 0.92

Tenneco
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 822.9 774.0
Profits (millions)... 54.1 45.8
Per Share 0.85 0.59

Warner-Lambert
First Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 389.9 380.4
Profits (millions)... 34.67 30.48
Per Share 0.89 0.74

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.12 to 32.67, while declines led advances, 597 to 251. Turnover was 2.99 million shares compared with 3.39 million yesterday.

**Year's Low
Hit by Dow in
Wall St. Rout**
NYSE Index Drop
May Be Biggest Ever

By Terry Robards
NEW YORK, April 27 (NYT).—The stock market tumbled to new lows for the year again today in light trading that concluded one of the most adverse weeks in Wall Street history.

The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 15.57 to 822.19, a new closing low for 1973. The Dow's loss of 41.01 during the week was greater than the decline of 40.05 during the climactic sell-off that occurred May 18-22, 1970.

The New York Stock Exchange's composite index, reflecting the price action in all of the roughly 1,500 issues listed, sank 0.88 and closed at 56.86. The loss of 2.73 in this index for the week was the largest since 1939, the oldest year for which it has been computed, and may have been the largest ever.

The Big Board did not have the index in 1929, but a spokesman noted that the general market was far lower in that year than today's level. Thus, a major decline during the crash of 1929 might have been represented by fewer points in the index.

One of the few optimistic aspects of today's decline was that it occurred on moderate volume. Turnover came to 13.73 million shares, down sharply from 16.21 million yesterday and light by modern standards.

The slow pace indicated that the selling was not panic, and that there was no rush to unload securities indiscriminately. Rather, it pointed to an absence of buyers, a situation which tends to accentuate the price declines caused by moderate selling.

General Motors seemed to typify the weakness elsewhere in the market. The stock slipped 3/4 to 70 7/8 and traded at a new 1973 low of 70 5/8 earlier in the session. Volume in GM totaled 61,000 shares, not enough for it to reach the active list.

Among the other huge automobile companies announced record sales and earnings for the year's first quarter. Investors have increasingly chosen to ignore such outstanding reports, however, and the market's general weakness has been the result.

Simplicity Pattern sagged 2 1/8 to 47 3/8. Also in retreat were Eli Lilly, 1 3/8 to 79 7/8, Du Pont, 2 3/8 to 167 1/2, Eastman Kodak, 4 1/4 to 331 3/4, IBM, 4 1/2 to 164 1/4, Xerox, 4 1/4 to 144 3/4, Texas Instruments, 4 3/4 to 168, and Burroughs, 4 1/8 to 215 1/2.

Sears, Roebuck fell 1 5/8 to 95 3/8, and Blue Bell 2 to 20. The latter has reported flat earnings for the quarter. Also, the Justice Department filed a civil antitrust suit yesterday challenging Blue Bell's acquisition of Hayes Co., a division of Genesco. Genesco's stock was off 1/8 at 10.

Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting, another firm spot, climbed 3/8 to 23 3/8. It reported higher earnings, and raised the quarterly dividend by 10 cents to 30 cents.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.12 to 32.67, while declines led advances, 597 to 251. Turnover was 2.99 million shares compared with 3.39 million yesterday.

MEXICO Impulsa
can help you double or triple the interest on your investments. TRY MEXICO, where investing is EASY, SAFE and PROFITABLE.

The opportunities are great. The following are a few of the interesting investment possibilities that are available through IMPULSA.

10.6% ON BANK DEMAND & TIME DEPOSITS:
Up to 10.6% annual gross interest (or more with reinvestment) plus the benefit of 40 years without a single bank default.

10.5% ON MEXICAN GOVT. INVESTMENTS:
Assured by the Federal and State treasuries. Eagerly sought by knowledgeable investors and bankers in the United States and Europe. Annual yields from 10.5% and up.

9% ON MEXICAN TELEPHONE CO. BONDS:
The most popular trade on the local stock exchange. Yields of 9% and more. Are purchased below par value and subject to annual raffles, where they are redeemed at par; yields can reach 20% and more.

LISTED MEXICAN STOCKS:
Blue chips often traded at P/E of 8 x.

10% ON MEXICAN MUTUAL FUNDS:
Presently paying a 10% annual dividend free of Mexican taxes.

CUT HERE—

Please send me your booklet "How to Invest in Mexico".

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Country _____

IMPULSA INTERNACIONAL DE CAPITALES, S. A.
Stockbrokers with members on the Mexico City Stock Exchange. Insurgentes Sur 882-9th Floor, Mexico 12, D.F.
Tels. 336-30-80 and 336-14-55 Telex 077-73-919

GIRARD
your bank
away from home
GIRARD TRUST BANK
International Division
3 Girard Plaza, Philadelphia PA 19101
Girard International Bank
67 West Street, New York NY 10005
Girard Trust Bank London Branch
85/84 Queen Street, London EC4N 1SQ, England
Girard Trust Bank Paris Office
9 rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris, France

**How well should you expect a
\$10,000 portfolio to grow
under investment management?**

Whether you are investing in common stocks for retirement income, children's education or freedom from financial worry, you want your capital working continually to achieve these goals. Yet, perhaps for reasons beyond your control, you may find that it is not growing as well as you expect it to.

To help solve this very problem, investors in more than 64 countries use The Danforth Associates Investment Management. The professional supervision it offers can, we believe, work to balance the risks of common stock investments and help you better achieve your capital goals.

If you now have \$10,000 or more in cash or securities, find out how you can place all or part of it under management. A complimentary copy of our 42-page descriptive booklet, which includes the complete 15-year "performance record" of all funds under management, will be mailed upon request. Simply write Dept. Y-68.

THE DANFORTH ASSOCIATES
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS., U.S.A. 02157
Investment Management • Incorporated 1936

هولاء عنه الأصل

GOLD AND THE AGGRESSIVE INVESTOR

**Ride the trend in ways
which do not rely upon
defensive philosophies**

Much upward momentum in gold and gold stocks is fear-induced—leaving the buyer with the risk that prices may dip again during periods when the economic seas calm down. Gold, accordingly, is not an ideal investment medium for the aggressive speculator who wants to see capital attained to true growth developments.

Recognizing this dilemma, INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES made an initial aggressively-oriented gold recommendation on March 5—selecting a low-priced *piece* involving separation breakthroughs and platinum as well as gold. Preliminary doubling action has already occurred and now a second aggressively-oriented gold recommendation is being made in a price range below \$5. The company in question is also riding a rise in tantalum prices and produces reactive metals which may help solve the world's energy problems. We see the stock in question moving ahead through all kinds of economic weather and thus satisfying requirements of our most demanding clients.

If you would like to watch how we conduct international growth-inventory research, we'll be pleased to send you a few complimentary issues of our weekly "NEW ISSUES & INDUSTRIES" reports. Return the coupon or telephone.

A PUBLICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES (DEUTSCHLAND) GmbH

NEW ISSUES AND INDUSTRIES

Kaiserstrasse 5
6 Frankfurt/Main
West Germany
Telephone 20591 Telex 414586

Gentlemen: Please send copies of "New Issues and Industries" on a no-cost, no-obligation basis.
(Please, write in block letters.)

NAME

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE 1-20 BT

PEANUTS

I CAN'T GET ALONG WITH THIS FAMILY!!

I GIVE UP!!

WHERE DO YOU GO TO GIVE UP?

ALL RIGHT, I GIVE UP!

ARE YOU GONNA LAY THERE ALL DAY OR ARE YOU GONNA CLEAN OUT THE ATTIC?

OK, OK... I'M GETTING UP!

GRUMBLE GRUMBLE GRUMBLE DRESS DRESS

* THE ATTIC... P...

HAINT HEARD FUM BULLMOOSE FO' A LONG TIME...

HOPE NOTHIN' HAPPENED TO HIM - BUT...

-IF IT DID - HIS COLLECTION O' CROCKAL CROCKS BELONGS TO ME!!

HE'S IN HIS DEEP FREEZE. I'LL FIND OUT WHEN HE'S COMING OUT -

GASPII - THE DIAL WAS SET FOR "PERMANENT."

DO THAT MEAN HE'S PERMANENTLY STIFF AN' COLD?

HERE, SARGE, WE'LL BRING OUT THE POTATOES IN A MINUTE

POTATOES READY YET?

ALMOST, DO YOU HAVE THE TURKEY SLICED ALREADY?

SLICED?

GLAD?

TODAY - MARCIA MASON ANSWERS QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FEDERAL MENTALITY

WHY DO YOU SUPPOSE THEY ALLOWED MEAT PRICES TO GO HIGHER THAN MANY PEOPLE COULD AFFORD BEFORE PUTTING A CEILING ON THEM?

-IS THIS A SILLY QUESTION?

MY ANSWER IS, NO, THAT IS NOT A SILLY QUESTION

NEXT?

SHH, BIG MAMA, DON'T MOVE.

BUT THOSE HOBBERS INSIDE BENSON ELECTRONICS HAVE GOT MY CARLOTTA.

YES, AND THEY'VE GOT A PANEL TRUCK DOWN THE ALLEY... WITH A LOOK-OUT GET OUT NOW!

YES, BEHIND THIS BOX. DON'T TALK, GET OUT OF THIS ALLEY BEFORE YOU GET SHOT.

BUT IZ THAT YOU?

I CAN'T GET TO SLEEP AT NIGHT

TRY A GLASS OF WARM MILK BEFORE RETIRING

I TRIED THAT...

...BY THE TIME I GOT BACK FROM THE BARN I WAS WIDE AWAKE

DID REX TELL YOU ABOUT JUNE'S GETTING ENGAGED TO KEN?

NO? WHEN DID HE HEAR THAT?

EARLY THIS MORNING WHEN HE STOPPED TO SEE ME. JUNE HAD PHONED ME JUST A FEW MINUTES BEFORE REX GOT HERE.

WAS HE UPSET BY THE NEWS, MELISSA?

RE, MORGAN HAS ONE OF THOSE INSCOUTABLE FACES, PRICE! BUT I'VE KNOWN HIM FOR A LONG TIME! YES, I THINK THE NEWS SHOCK HIM!

I DON'T NOTICE ANY RAIN - IT MUST OF BEEN A PRIVATE EXHIBITION.

WELL, IT WAS, N.A. WAR-TURTLE CAUSED A GLOOMY INSIDE ONE'S HOUSE TRYIN' TO GET RID OF A DEMON INSIDE OF ALBERT.

DEMON - ? HE'S STILL GOT THE DEMON, HUM... I MEMBERS ONE YEAR ALBERT HAD MICE INSIDE HIM - IF YOU'LL PASSION THE EXPRESSION, HE THOUGHT OF GETTIN' A CAT - BUT THEN...

HE REALIZED HE'D NEBBE HAVE TO GET A POG TO ROUSE OUT THE CAT - THE DOG WOULD HAVE PLEASED AND WELL, THE MICE FINALLY LEFT BECAUSE ALBERT TOOK UP CHEWIN' TOBACCO AN'...

AN, POGO.

MAYBE I'LL JUST PUT A COUPLE MORE BULLETS INTO THE OLD MAN TO MAKE SURE OF HIM...

EIGHTEEN... NINETEEN...

TWENTY!

BLONDIE

I WAS JUST PASSING BY

OH, MRS. MCGIDDY - HOW NICE

DAGWOOD, YOU REMEMBER MRS. MCGIDDY?

YOU MEAN THE OLD WINDBAG WHO LIVES DOWN THE STREET?

YOU SHOULD'VE TOLD ME SHE WAS STANDING RIGHT THERE

DENNIS THE MENACE

I'M GLAD I'M NOT A POTATO. I'D HATE BEIN' MASHED.

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YALFE

SONDY

GAMADE

DURSTY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Point the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: DOUSE EMPTY THRESH HYMNAL

Answer: How to get rid of tears - SHED THEM

BOOKS

GEORGE M. COHAN
The Man Who Owned Broadway
By John McCabe. Doubleday, 296 pp. \$7.95.
Reviewed by Tom Donnelly

WHATEVER you do, kid - always serve it with a little dressing," said George M. Cohan to Spencer Tracy one day.

In producing 80 Broadway shows from 1901 through 1940 (including numerous plays and 21 musicals written by himself), Cohan more often than not gave the customers lots of dressing: tricky scenery, gags galore, exuberant melodies and a wealth of patriotic panoramas.

He was America's sovereign entertainer in the early years of this century, says John McCabe in "George M. Cohan: The Man Who Owned Broadway," but today "he is something of an unremembered forgotten man."

McCabe says it is his aim "to create not so much the biography of a man as the biography of his work and creative spirit." A sensible decision, on the whole, since McCabe feels that "perhaps the only interesting thing about Cohan's personal life is that he had so little of it."

Cohan was an around-the-clock theater man. When he wasn't performing, he was producing or composing or attending an all-night writing session. "His wife's growing invalidism gradually phased out their physical relationship," says McCabe, and suggests that certain fascinating actresses who couldn't resist not being resisted "were few and consummately discreet."

As a career biography, McCabe's book is a lively success. The author gives us a lucid notion of what the theater of George M. Cohan was like in performance, and he offers generous samples from the scripts that made granddaddy and grandpapa howl with delight. Judged as theatrical literature they are something fierce, but considered as souvenirs of yesterday they have abundant charm.

George Michael Cohan "was almost certainly" born on July 4, says McCabe, who doesn't set much store by the comparatively recent discovery of a baptismal certificate bearing a July 3 birthdate. George's parents, Jeremiah (Jerry) and Helen (Nellie) Cohan, were persons of the utmost probity, says McCabe. They always said, little George came along on July 4 (1878 in Providence, R.I.), and there is no reason to doubt their word. The date on that certificate must be a clerical error.

While he was touring in vaudeville with his father, his mother and his sister Josie, young George learned how it felt to get roars of applause and how it felt to flop.

On one occasion, due to a big misunderstanding with an orchestra, Cohan was forced to improvise some steps in a manner that "revolutionized" buck and wing dancing and became an applause mifter for hoofers down to the present day. By the time he was 15, George was directing the "artistic destinies" of his family.

The deep-seated belligerence that manifested itself in later years was "mostly pragmatic," in origin, McCabe says. In his autobiography Cohan has explained that after years of watching theatrical managers take advantage of his timid, easygoing father he decided aggressiveness was a highly necessary quality.

In 1904, Cohan scored a triumph as star and author-composer of "Little Jimmy Jones," the first of the real flag-waving Cohan productions, a show about a cheeky American jockey who is accused of throwing the Derby, fights off a vengeful English mob with a pistol, and sings "Yankee Doodle Dandy" and "Give My Regards to Broadway."

The 21 musical plays of George M. Cohan are crude by today's standards, says McCabe, "but they have a joyous vitality that transcends their age." There are songs in "Forty-Five Minutes From Broadway," Cohan's smash of 1905, that endure: "So Long Mary" and "Mary's a Grand Old Name." The plot involves a New Rochelle housemaid, heiress to a fortune, a missing will, much obstinate villainy and a wacko-cracking Broadwayite named Kid Burro.

McCabe has retrieved some of the dialogue for us; as he says, there are times when Mary, the simple honest housemaid, sounds like a retired vaudevillean.

Andy: "I've known you for a long time, Mary. You know I know your father, Mary."

Mary: "You mean you know my mother, Mary. My father's name was Oscar..."

One of the real rousers among Cohan songs was inspired when the composer rode in a funeral carriage with a Civil War veteran who was holding a faded flag to his lap. The old man spoke of his part in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg and of the ideals for which he and his comrades had fought so desperately. "And it was all for this," the old soldier said, stroking the flag gently. "She's a grand old rag."

The phrase would not let Cohan alone, says McCabe, and by the end of the ride he had composed the first verse and refrain of a march "which he felt in the depths of his mind and heart."

When "George Washington Jr." opened in 1905, "You're a Grand Old Rag" was the song that electrified audience and critics, except for "one disgruntled journalist" who came to the show two nights later and professed to be horrified at "the profanation of the flag." The fellow was just sore because he hadn't been sent seats for opening night, Cohan said, but in any event there was a fuss in the newspapers and Cohan hastily changed "rag" to "flag."

A distinct dramatic loss, says McCabe, rightly.

Cohan died in harness, so to speak: During a long illness (cancer) he wrote a play called "The Musical Comedy Man." The leading character was George M. Cohan and nobody else but. Until his last moments (he died in November, 1942), Cohan expected to get his show on the boards. Maybe his kind of theater wasn't flourishing anymore; in which case Cohan was prepared to try to go on to something new.

Mr. Donnelly is a Washington Post critic.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

GETTING THROUGH - By Joseph Lafanel

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65

66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95

96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120

DOWN

18 Northwest, for one

21 Early sword

22 Gothic look

23 Arthurian lady

24 Berwick

25 Trade-off

26 Santa

27 Inflection

28 Sunday best

29 With flaming color

30 Colombian city

31 Dawn attire

32 Cover

33 Dean's holder

34 Yule

35 - around

36 Part of the sky

37 Lamb

38 Great care

39 "After" star

40 Canine dish

41 From Prong

42 Customs

43 man, at times

44 Awakening

45 Swedish saint

46 Quondam

47 Unapologetic

48 - ends

49 Part of the sky

50 French line

51 Egyptian deity

52 Party single

53 Thruway

54 Thruway

55 Quaker's - women

56 Sharp

57 Thruway

58 Thruway

59 Thruway

60 Thruway

61 Thruway

62 Thruway

63 Thruway

64 Thruway

65 Thruway

66 Thruway

67 Thruway

68 Thruway

69 Thruway

70 Thruway

71 Thruway

72 Thruway

73 Thruway

74 Thruway

75 Thruway

76 Thruway

77 Thruway

78 Thruway

79 Thruway

80 Thruway

81 Thruway

82 Thruway

83 Thruway

84 Thruway

85 Thruway

86 Thruway

87 Thruway

88 Thruway

89 Thruway

90 Thruway

91 Thruway

92 Thruway

93 Thruway

94 Thruway

95 Thruway

96 Thruway

97 Thruway

98 Thruway

99 Thruway

100 Thruway

101 Thruway

102 Thruway

103 Thruway

104 Thruway

105 Thruway

106 Thruway

107 Thruway

108 Thruway

109 Thruway

110 Thruway

111 Thruway

112 Thruway

113 Thruway

114 Thruway

115 Thruway

116 Thruway

117 Thruway

118 Thruway

119 Thruway

120 Thruway

